THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

VOL. XVIII. | Single Copies, 10 Cents | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1924 | Annual Subscription, $5.00 | No. 37

CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT NOT WARRANTED

No Large Labor Surplus Except in the Big Cities

BUYING POWER IS UP

Many Firms Taking Advantage of Large Increase in National Income—Business Sentiment Better

The calling of the unemployment conference at Ottawa last week came as a surprise to many close students of the business situation who had no previous intimation that there was a serious lack of employment in Canada. In fact, no such a situation is indicated by the figures. The employment index which is prepared b the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and which usually reflects conditions with a fair degree of accuracy, shows that while there was a slightly higher percentage of workers actually employed at this time last year, the present position is very much better than during the late summers of 1921 and 1922, as shown graphically on page 2 of this issue.

There is, as usual, a tendency at this season for those without work to segregate in the larger centres. There has, of course, been a condition of slackness in some of the industries which has led to the laying off of relatively large numbers of men. The surprising fact, however, is that out of this number, in addition to the thousands of Britishers and Canadians who are returning from the United States, so large a number has been absorbed into other branches of industry and trade, as to permit of so strong an employment position at this time of year. Out of 61 branches of industry dealt with by the August employment report of the Bureau of Statistics, 25 have either maintained their position or improved it. Add to this the fact that the percentage of employment normally increases during the last quarter of the year, and the grounds for calling an unemployment conference gradually disappear, just as they did as the conference itself proceeded. Unfortunately such an occurrence is bad advertising for the country, since the impression created abroad is merely an impression of serious conditions, without accurate knowledge of the facts. It tends to create the idea abroad that we do not need further immigration, which is far from the truth. There is room for a much larger immigration, and it may be added that no other country offers the opportunities which Canada offers to those who are willing to work. The thousands of Canadians would not be returning from the United States if conditions were as bad as some are trying to paint them. If there could be a shifting from the so-called "white collar" element back to labor, there are probably enough men available, but this is obviously impossible. The British and American investors who are pouring capital into the country evidently have faith in Canada's future.

Sentiment Improves

Notwithstanding the fact that the beginning of fall business has not yet induced any marked expansion in the output of the basic commodities, business sentiment throughout the country is improving rather definitely. The Western crops have come to maturity under much better conditions than was anticipated a month ago, and the yield in Ontario and Quebec, as well as in the Maritime Provinces is highly satisfactory. Under these favorable conditions rural buying power has continued to increase. The tourist traffic has been of great assistance to business and is reported to have been larger this year in many sections, although accurate information covering the

(Continued on page 16)

Canadian Conditions

Car Loadings—Week ending Aug. 30—

	1924	1923
	51,979	56,878— 8.6%

—Year to date—

	1924	1923
	1,853,006	1,751,749+ 5.7%

Building—Seven Months—

	1924	1923
	$60,127,695	70.812,822—15.0%

Bank Clearings—Eight Months—

	1924	1923
	$10,087,593,416	$9,966,960,360+ 1.2%

Grain Movement—Year ending Aug. 1—

	1923	1922 crop
	472,705,804	315,948,970+49.6%

Savings Deposits—Chart. Banks June—

	1924	1923
	$1,189,018,091	$1,214,245,872—2.1%

Current Loans—By Banks, June

	1924	1923
	$986,366,366	$1,065,854,729— 7.5%

Net Dominion Debt—August 31—

	1924	1923
	$2,387,517,638	$2,403,596,995— 0.6%

Railway Earnings—Eight Months—

	1924	1923
C.P.R.	$109,989,000	$109,015,000+ 0.8%
C.N.R.	153,173,166	158,485,853— 3.3%

Balance of Trade—12 Months, July—

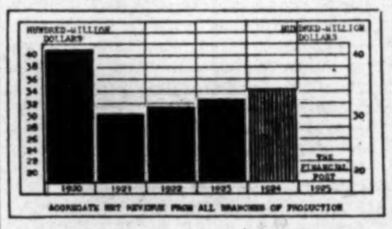
	1924	1923
Exp.	$1,079,048,299	$1,008,350,519+ 7.0%
Imp.	850,502,013	880,490,108— 3.4%
Bal.	228,546,286	127,474,511+79.3%

Buying Power for This Year is $100,000,000 Greater

THE FINANCIAL POST estimates that the total net revenue from all branches of production in Canada during 1924 will exceed that of 1923 by more than $100,000,000—assuming the continuation of the present rate of expansion in certain branches of production, and the maintenance of the present level of prices of primary products.

The above estimate which is based on output figures in all departments during the current calendar year to date, in comparison with that of previous years takes account of the decline in certain branches of production and the increase in others, as well as the change in price levels.

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, farm products netted $1,253,000,000 last year. The current decline in the yield of the grain crops is more than balanced by the general rise in price levels and the increase in livestock sales, so that, in the aggregate there will be a substantial net increase. The revenue from forestry will be somewhat higher than that of last year. Income from the fisheries will be in the neighborhood of $60,000,000 in comparison with $42,000,000 last year, assuming the continuation of the present rate of increase. Mining output rose 20 per cent. during the first half of the year. A continuation of this rate of increase during the second half, which is indicated, would bring the total for the year close to $260,000,000. In Hydro-



AGGREGATE NET REVENUE FROM ALL BRANCHES OF PRODUCTION

electric development there has been a marginal increase. On the other hand the volume of building as well as that of manufacturing has declined materially during the year. The aggregate of all these various departments totals is $3,400,000,000 as against $3,292,768,074 during 1923. The total revenue for the past four years, and the above estimate for 1924 are shown in the accompanyin chart.

Net Annual Canadian Revenue

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Agriculture	$1,519,842,776	$1,092,422,570	$1,148,693,525	$1,253,679,400	$1,298,000,000
Forestry	408,831,482	263,235,712	266,406,716	270,000,000	290,000,000
Fishing	49,241,329	34,931,935	41,800,210	42,565,545	60,000,000
Mining	213,041,995	162,926,722	177,031,503	214,019,832	260,000,000
Hydro Development	65,705,060	73,376,580	82,328,866	90,000,000	100,000,000
Construction	255,605,000	240,133,000	277,840,000	314,254,000	304,000,000
Manufacturing	1,558,544,194	1,150,217,869	1,130,866,629	1,108,249,297	1,088,000,000
Grand Total	4,070,811,846	3,017,244,388	3,124,969,449	3,292,768,074	3,400,000,000

CROW'S NEST PACT INQUIRY INVOLVES IMPORTANT RATES

Sir Henry Thornton Warns Against Drastic Cuts

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The stage is now set for the hearing by the Railway Commission on September 17, of complaints respecting the alleged discrimination through the filing of the Crow's Nest commodity rates by the railways. It will be the most important hearing since applications for the important increases in rates a few years ago were heard. The utterances of Sir Henry Thornton and Mr. E. W. Beatty on the subject denote the importance the railways attach to the subject, especially in view of declining freight traffic.

The remarks made recently on freight rates by Sir Henry Thornton and Hon. G. P. Graham at Toronto Exhibition make it plain that further reductions in rates will have to be strenuously resisted by the National Railways, if there is to be any likelihood of the system getting on its feet. It is now known that the hopes of operating profits of $30,000,000 this year, that were held out at the first of the year, cannot be realized. Unsatisfactory as this is, the situation will be much worse if the Crow's Nest commodity rates are applied to practically the whole of the railway mileage.

Thornton Speaks Out

It is not surprising that Sir Henry Thornton is speaking plainly about freight rates, for as his contract calls for three years of service, two of which will shortly have been completed, he must naturally be desirous of securing such rates as will enable him to claim without a doubt that he has made good. But the fact remains that no matter how much energy a man may throw into a job, if the returns for service rendered are insufficient, he cannot make the showing that otherwise he might be expected to produce.

The experience of the current year is demonstrating the soundness of Sir Joseph Flavelle's conclusions on the National Railway problem submitted to the government a few years ago, that the problem would be solved, not so much through economies, as through the growth of the country, with its attendant increase in traffic.

It is impossible to forecast the action of the Railway Commission on the Crow's Nest matter, but no matter what it does, it seems certain that its action will be but the first phase of a strenuous fight. If the commission sustains the railway, then parliament will, undoubtedly, be asked to apply the Crow's Nest commodity rates generally. If the railways lose they will almost as certainly appeal, and may ask parliament to deliver them from a situation that may prove very embarrassing.

The falling off in traffic, and the recent rate reductions, will make greater the difficulties of the government in balancing its budget this year. The railway estimates were reduced by about $9,000,000, it being thought that the increase in operating surplus would be such as to reduce the demands of the government by this amount. From present indications the railways will do well, if they make as good a showing as last year.

PARLIAMENT TO CONSIDER A GIFT TO MR. FIELDING

Honorarium for Minister Who Has Served Long and Well

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.— Hon. W. S. Fielding arrived home on September 1 from a trip to the Maritime provinces, where he had been taken for the benefit of his health. But as he had to be carried from the train to his conveyance in order that he might not be subjected to the exertion of walking, it is quite evident what his condition is. Reports to the effect that he may take up some of the lighter duties as an administrator are not taken very seriously by those familiar with the facts of the situation, for they are convinced that the finance minister's days of service to the country are pretty well over.

Universal sympathy is expressed for the aged statesman, who from the first day of the incoming of the King government up until last fall gave unremitting attention to the affairs of state. And he did this in his 75th year. Few ministers have ever worked harder than he did during the session of 1923; for, in addition to attending to the usually arduous duties of the portfolio of finance which are very much heavier now than they were when he discharged them before the war, he also piloted the Bank Act amendments through parliament. Few men there are at his age who could do this without a breakdown, and Mr. Fielding was the victim of his own zeal for the public service. It may also be said that many of the best business men of the country considered it fortunate that a man of his ripe experience and good judgment should be administering the public finances at that time.

Mr. Fielding is now in his 76th year, and being like many others who have spent their life in the service of the country, of very slender and financial resources, it is understood that the question of tendering a testimonial to him has received consideration. What form it may take is not yet known. The best appropriate method would be through provision by parliament. As Mr. Fielding is affectionately regarded in parliament, there is no doubt that if such a proposal were introduced it would meet with the heartiest support.

Favorable Treaty With Netherlands

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The trade treaty signed between Canada and the Netherlands is considered to be very advantageous for Canadian trade. By its provisions the countries accord to one another most favored nation treatment. That is the Netherlands must give Canada as favorable trade treatment as it gives to any other state. the treaty is considered of special importance, in that in common with other countries, such as France and Belgium, the Netherlands have been revising their tariff, and if the new arrangement had not been arrived at the products of Canada would have been discriminated against.

The copper bounty passed by Ottawa a year ago has produced its first results in British Columbia. Copper wire bars from domestic copper have been rolled by Consolidated Smelters.

MANUFACTURERS WEAK IN PUTTING CASE TO PEOPLE

Labor and Farmers Have Learned Much by Experience

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The commercial and financial interests of the country will have to pay a very great deal of attention in the future to the representation of their interests here. One of the features of the unemployment conference was the capable manner in which the interests of labor were voiced. Tom Moore and his colleagues will just about hold their own in any group that makes representations to the government.

The same may be said of the organized farmers. Those familiar with the business of the administration during the last 20 years know well the improvement made by agriculture in stating its case. Not only is it now stated with a strong array of arguments, but with a fluency and directness that is very effective. Backed also as it is by strong political pressure, it gets results.

The industrial and commercial interests, especially from the large centres, will have to pay more attention to the character of their parliamentary representatives. The cities are not influencing parliament as they used to do in the past. Some may say that this is fortunate. Whether it is or not, the cause is to some extent to be found in the fact that a number of the representatives from the urban communities do not measure up to the old standards. Strong personalities are the greatest power in parliament.

Business Weak at Capital

Take banking. Last session the bankers were on the defensive, and they may be so again next session. Montreal is the commercial and financial leader of Canada and yet only one of its members, Mr. Marler, paid much attention to banking. It is true that Hon. Walter Mitchell could have been depended on to do a great deal in that respect, but he retired from the house.

It is also becoming evident that business interests will have to interest themselves more in educating the public to the necessity of voting. There is no doubt that during the war the old political organizations were weakened to such an extent that they seem to be incapable of polling their respective vote as they used to do. In the United States. where political organizations are much stronger than they are in this country, the indifference of the public to voting has become such that a nation-wide get-out-the-vote movement has been started, it being recognized that no matter how they may cast their ballots, it is better that the electors should vote than remain indifferent to the issues of the day. The newer political movements are polling their vote better, for they show something of the enthusiasm of crusaders.

BROOKS TRIES TO STOP THE LA PAZ TRANSFER DEAL

Serves Injunction Notice—Says Directors Not Charged Fees

From Our Own Correspondent.

Injunction proceeding to prevent the completion of the deal between the LaPaz Oil Company and the Consolidated American Oil Companies are threatened by former President Brooks, of the LaPaz Company, on the ground that the agreement of June 7—the basis of the sale arrangement—has not been carried out. Mr. Brooks has served notice of his intention as a shareholder and creditor of LaPaz, and also as a creditor of Consolidated American under the agreement, upon Wm. Wakefield. vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated American, and has also advised Sir Henry Pellatt, as chairman of the board of LaPaz, of his intention. Under the agreement referred to certain liabilities of the LaPaz Company were to be discharged, and this has not been done, Mr. Brooks submits.

Mr. Brooks explains that if the proposed deal can be upset he will endeavor to form a stockholders' protective committee. He thinks that the members of the LaPaz board, under the circumstances, should suspend the voting trust arrangement to allow the shareholders to take action to protect their interests if they so desire, and decide whether the company shall carry on, or what disposition shall be made of the properties.

The statement is made by Mr. Brooks that as a member of the LaPaz board, the proposal was made to himself and other members of the board that in exchanging their own shares there would be no transfer fee payable to the Consolidated Company. It has been to this transfer fee assessment to which strong objection has been taken by some of the shareholders.

Business is Stifled by Taxation Burdens

At the Canadian Tax Conference meeting at Montreal this week it was brought out, as typical of the burdens being imposed on business, that one company filed no less than 62 different tax returns in the past year. Another company had to comply with 33 special legislature enactments. There are in Canada five different provincial systems of taxation operative, involving duplication and overlapping of taxation. And the demands for levies upon the corporations continue, as indicated by the request of the Ontario Municipal Association for legislation to permit additional taxes on privately-owned public service companies.

GOVERNMENT GOT HIGH PRICE FOR C.P.R. STOCK

Return to Alien Property Fund Was About $5,500,000

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Financial transactions involving $5,500,000 do not ordinarily get through without creating much more than a ripple of comment, and yet that is what was accomplished in the sale of 38,000 shares of government-owned C. P. R. stock during the past few days. The stock was held in trust by the deputy custodian of alien property at Ottawa and was sold to a syndicate of New York financial houses, headed by Hayden, Stone & Co., who have already placed the largest part of it with investors in the United States. No public offering was made, nor were many of the shares sold through the stock exchanges, according to information now available.

That the government made an excellent deal is evident from the fact that the syndicate handling the sale worked on a very narrow margin of profit. The government is understood to have realized approximately 145 for its stock, including the last dividend which would make the return about $5,500,000. As the total amount in the alien enemy property fund was around $13,000,000, it will be seen that a very large proportion was represented by C. P. R. stock. The deal was handled on behalf of the government by Thomas Mulvey, under-secretary of state and deputy alien property custodian, who has since sailed for Europe to clean up matters pending in Germany in connection with the administration of his trust.

Canadian investors are likely to ask why this stock was sold in New York; why no Canadian syndicate took over the shares to be offered to people at home. This idea was not overlooked, and, in, fact, various proposals looking to the distribution of the stock in Canada have been made during the past few years.

At one time the Canadian Pacific Railway's officers were asked to support a plan to sell this stock in Canada. It was pointed out to them that there is not a sufficiently large floating supply of the stock in Canada to make transactions on Canadian exchanges profitable to stockbrokers. Most of the trading in C. P. R. has to be done in New York. It was pointed out that it would be of advantage to the C. P. R. to have more of its stock in Canada. In addition to providing more shares at home for trading it would give more Canadians a direct financial interest in the company, and help to offset some of the effect of the Canadian National's cutting into the earnings of C. P. R.

At another time, arrangements were practically completed for one of Canada's leading bond houses to stage a great popular campaign to place this stock.

Nothing came of these proposals. There were various reasons why such a large block of C. P. R. stock could not be effectively placed in Canada. One was the fact that earnings of the line were not increasing; were barely covering the dividend requirements, and without any prospect of a great upward swing in prosperity in Canada there was little prospect of a great similar upward jump in C. P. R.'s profits.

Also involved was the fact that a much larger block of stock than that owned by the alien enemy property custodian is felt to be overhanging the market. The British government is a large owner of C. P. R. stock, and it was felt that a campaign to sell C. P. R. stock in Canada would bring out much of the British government's holdings.

The Canadian Pacific Railway itself had no part in the present transaction which was one merely between the government and the New York financial houses acting through Canadian representatives.

G. T. P. DEBENTURES

Grand Trunk Pacific debentures were quoted at 67 in London this week. Earlier in the year they were down as low as 38. On September 2 a Canadian Press Cable stated that the price of Grand Trunk Pacific four per cent. debentures was 63½, the highest since 1919. The rise in the price was the outcome of the official announcement that dividends would be payable at the end of the month.

NICKEL PROJECT FAILED BECAUSE BASIS UNSOUND

Grade of Ore Too Low to Make the Enterprise Profitable

MEANS HEAVY LOSS

About $17,000,000 Said to Have Been Invested in Plants and Properties of British American Corporation

Competition for the purchase of the properties of British-American Nickel Corp., now in the hands of a receiver, is not likely to be keen. Neither International Nickel or Mond Nickel, the two large operators of the Sudbury district, are likely to bid for them. The reason is that the venture is regarded by competent engineers as being unsound. The content of the nickel-copper ores is so low grade that it is not profitable to mine and smelt them. Ever since the plant has been operating it has lost money, costs being materially higher than the price obtained for the refined product. It is understood that during the first period of operation, the company lost several millions. Last year new operating capital was secured, and it reopened. The $1,500,000 then in the treasury has been lost and trade debts of considerable magnitude piled up along with a couple of large bank loans.

British-American Nickel is likely to represent a loss of around $17,000 000 when finally wound up, with Norwegians the greatest sufferers, having lost $12 000,000. So great has been the scandal created in Norway, that a public investigation has been held, and it is understood that one of the promoters has paid back $600,000. The British government lost $3,000,000. and the balance of the loss is Canadian.

Before the British-Canadian Co. was formed, the Murray mine, which it developed, had been carefully examined by engineers for other nickel concerns, who turned it down because the ores were so low grade that they could not be mined and treated at a profit. It was, therefore, somewhat of a surprise to these concerns that

(Continued on page 16)

Riordon's Bonds Rise After Sale of Plants

MONTREAL.—The liquidator's sale of the various Riordon properties has hardly changed the status of any of the bondholders. Each group of bondholders now has as security for their investments practically the same properties they had before, with the exception that they now have clear title to these properties instead of a mortgage only. They are free to operate the properties, to sell them in units, or en bloc, or to reorganize, as they will. Quite likely the bondholders will sell their properties, and it is a good guess that the plan that has been informally discussed of selling most of the properties to the International Paper Company will be carried out.

The bondholders got the properties very cheap. Following the sale there was a healthy upward movement in the bonds, based on speculation as to the final disposition of the properties. The Riordon Co. 8's, due in 1940, jumped to between 94 and 97, representing a rise of about seven points. The Riordon Pulp and Paper 6's, due in 1942, rose to around 91 to 93. or about three points. The Riordon Pulp and Paper 6's, due 1929, remained stationary around 17. They follow after the 1942 issue as a charge on the properties.

FEATURES

Fall Business Prospects in Maritimes Improved 2
Statistics Show Unemployment is Not Abnormal 2
Little Evidence of Unemployment at Conference 3
The Debt Dodgers Are Behind Farmers' Union 3
Profit-taking Has Effect on Stock Prices 4
Will Canada Own National Ten Years Hence 4
Much Better Showing by Canadian Locomotive 5
United States Urged to Supply Own Pulpwood 6
Spain Gives Up Telephone to Private Concern 7
Selling Shares at Discount Works Successfully 8
Farmers' Profit on Prices More Than Yield 9
Crown Outlines Charges Against Home Officials 9
Why West Wants "Pound of Flesh" Under Rate Pact 10
Shareholder of Lyall Calls For a Statement 11
Trading in Bonds Takes Slump and Prices Weaken 12
Municipal Debts Affetcing Standing of Civic Credit 13
Just Negligence Causes a Great Number of Fires 14
Alberta Strike Proves Tiring For the Miners 15
Western Wheat Pool Already in Difficulties 15
Robb Says No Country Better Off Than Canada 16

FOREIGN TRADE INFORMATION

MANUFACTURERS and merchants engaged in Foreign Trade, who contemplate sending representatives to Great Britain, France, South Africa, India, Australasia, China, Japan or the West Indies, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the Foreign Department of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office in Montreal.

Complete statistical and other information in regard to international trade is kept on file in this Department and is available to all customers of the Bank.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established over 100 years

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by the Act of the Dominion Parliament

TWENTY-SIX BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
HEAD OFFICE - WEYBURN, SASK.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Simpson, Pres., Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos. Mergens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask.; J. A. McBride, Weyburn, Sask.; M. A. Miller, Weyburn, Sask.; H. N. Morphy, Weyburn, Sask.; S. E. Oscarson, White Rock, S.D.; N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn, Sask.; H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.

A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Established 1832

Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund	19,500,000
Total Assets	220,000,000

GENERAL OFFICE—TORONTO, ONT.
J. A. McLEOD, General Manager.

Branches at all the principal centres throughout Canada and in Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and in the United States at—
Boston Chicago New York
55 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2,
London, England, Branch.

Collections made at lowest rates and returns promptly remitted. Accounts of firms, corporations, and individuals carried on most favorable terms. Correspondence Solicited.

Every Banking Facility

THE Union Bank of Canada offers to Canadian business organizations a nation-wide banking service complete in every detail, and invites the fullest possible use of all its facilities for taking care of the banking requirements of its customers.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG
340 Branches from Coast to Coast.

Automobile and Piano Paper
MANUFACTURERS FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO, Federal Building
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - $6,500,000

Head Office TORONTO

Security for Valuables

WHEN you keep in your home or your office important papers, negotiable securities, jewelry and other valuables, you run a daily risk of complete loss through fire or theft.

A Safety Deposit Box with this Bank affords you a place of absolute safety for your valuables.

The moderate rental is a small price to pay for security from loss, and for peace of mind.

THE DOMINION BANK
Established 1871
8

The Business Outlook

FALL PROSPECTS FOR MARITIMES MUCH IMPROVED

Farming and Fishing Revenue Larger—Steel Industries May Re-open

Business in the Maritime provinces during the summer has been affected by two adverse sets of conditions. The industrial situation has been quite disappointing, while agricultural conditions are at least better than the average.

The temporary closing of the plants of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and the general industrial depression, has been a severe blow, and it would be useless to try to minimize its effects. The future is, however, very much brighter. Construction is being rushed on a new blooming-mill engine in the plants of the British Empire Steel, and this is taken to mean that new business is in sight. There is steadier work also at the corporation's coal mines, as autumn demand begins to increase, and the general industrial outlook is quite different from what it was two months ago.

Despite previous indications of an extremely quiet summer and fall in the building trades, a very good average program has been carried out, as Chart 1 below indicates. June and July permits came very much above expectations. The figures for Maritime building permits since the first of last year, by months, were:

Building Permits (Maritimes)

	1923	1924
January	$ 25,930	$ 82,418
February	14,115	187,425
March	52,170	62,295
April	97,018	85,963
May	171,174	121,157
June	291,463	308,640
July	232,785	823,241
August	84,830	......
September	122,725	......
October	161,530	......
November	68,132	......
December	30,275	......

The state of agriculture is shown in Chart 2. The total revenue from the various branches of farming has gradually declined since 1919, partly on account of reduced output, and partly as a result of falling prices. This year an improvement is taking place in both of these, and the outlook is for a revenue something in excess of $110,000,000 from the three provinces. The potato crop of New Brunswick is probably the best on record, while the increase in the prices of grain crops will bring up the total materially. The aggregate agricultural revenue of the three provinces for the past six years was as follows:

Agricultural Revenue (Maritimes)

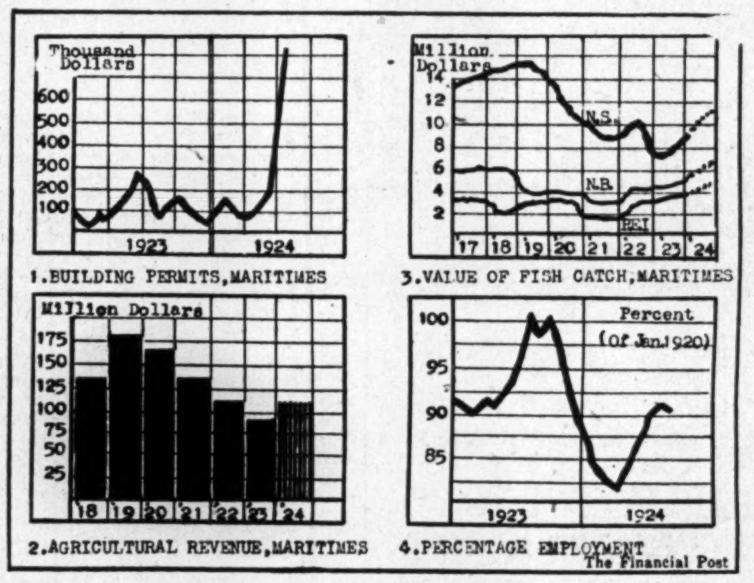
1918	$134,697,000
1919	176,282,000
1920	165,169,000
1921	128,097,000
1922	111,427,000
1923	89,195,000

Another factor working for general improvement in the Maritime provinces is the better outlook in the fishing industry. Chart 3 shows the improvement which has been underway in the three separate provinces of late, with the probable trend during the present year based on the size of the catch since January.

Chart 4 shows that the state of employment is very much lower than at this time last year. This is a natural consequence of conditions in the steel and iron industries, and, as stated above, should be improved by the prospective opening up of these industries. It is probable that operations will be normal by the middle of November, and this is expected to solve the unemployment problem for the winter.

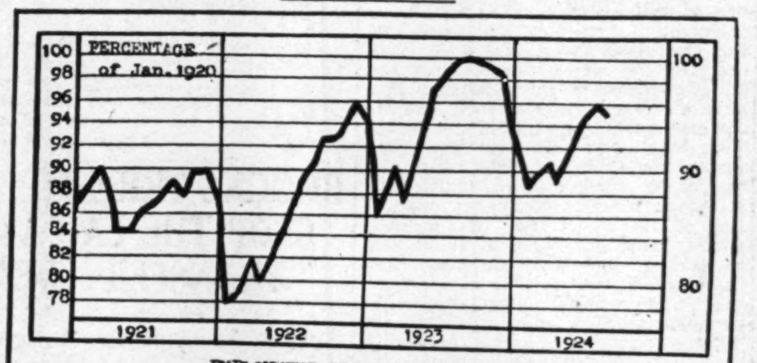
Taking these various factors into consideration, the general outlook in the Maritimes is radically improved when compared with the rather dark outlook which was charted and discussed in these columns three months ago. Provided the steel situation develops according to present indications, the purchasing power of the Maritime section of Canada will be greater this fall and winter than has been the case for at least three years.

NEXT WEEK.—CONDITIONS IN QUEBEC.



1. BUILDING PERMITS, MARITIMES
3. VALUE OF FISH CATCH, MARITIMES
2. AGRICULTURAL REVENUE, MARITIMES
4. PERCENTAGE EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment Not Abnormal



EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN CANADA

The accompanying chart showing the employment situation as analyzed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicates no justification for the current pessimism in certain quarters, with regard to the outlook for unemployment during the autumn. The present position, while less favorable than at this time last year, is very much better than at this time in either of the previous years. There has been a greater tendency than usual for the unemployed to segregate in the larger centres, and for this reason the employment situation in the larger cities is less favorable than that of the towns and smaller cities.

An interesting feature of the current employment figures is the fact that the province of British Columbia has experienced a gradual lessening of unemployment, until at present the number of workers employed is 107.1 per cent. of the number actually employed in January, 1920, which is taken as the base. The city of Vancouver also stands above 100 per cent.

The index figure for employment during the past two years follows:

Employment Index

	1922	1923	1924
January	77.9	86.3	88.7
February	78.9	89.5	90.6
March	81.9	89.9	90.7
April	80.6	87.6	89.3
May	83.3	91.4	91.8
June	89.2	97.3	95.2
July	91.1	99.5	95.9
August	93.1	100.2	94.7
September	93.7	100.0	...
October	94.6	99.5	...
November	95.8	98.8	...
December	95.1	95.7	...

BIG LUMBER CUT IN B. C.

NELSON.—It is believed that the 1924 cut of timber in the East Kootenay forestry district will total one hundred and fifty million feet. Sixteen sawmills are now in operation and twelve more will be operating early in September. At present mills are averaging forty thousand feet per day.

LARGER INTEREST BEING TAKEN IN SHEEP FARMING

Growth of Vast Woollen Industry as a Consequence is Possible

The recent revival of interests in the production of wool in Canada serves to emphasize the tremendous possibilities which are involved in the direction of the development not only of a much larger sheep industry, but also of a native Canadian woollen industry.

The production of wool in Canada in the past has been practically negligible. Our average is around 20,000,000 pounds, or less than three per cent. of Australia's total of something in the neighborhood of 800,000,000 pounds. Recently, however, the farmers of Ontario and Quebec, and of the prairie provinces are beginning to realize that Canada is well adapted to sheep raising, and that the opportunities for sheep raising are constantly increasing. The demand for woollen goods throughout the world is ever expanding, but the production of raw wool is decreasing annually. This seems sufficient evidence that the price of wool will tend gradually upward. Few countries are as well adapted to sheep raising as Canada with her vast expanses of grazing lands, and it is not unlikely that this will become one of Canada's important agricultural industries.

Assuming that Canada is likely to advance much farther in the raising of sheep, it is only natural to suppose that such a movement would be followed by the development of a much larger woollen industry, than at present exists. We import annually somewhere around $50,000,000 worth of woollen goods from the United Kingdom which could just as well be manufactured here, provided sufficient protection were extended to the industry for a period. With regard to the ever increasing demand for these products, the "World Record and Textile World" makes the following pertinent comment:

"The world's annual merino wool clip has declined by no less than 175,000,000 lb. In 1921-2 Australian wool exports amounted to about 820,000,000 lb., the average value of the past five years being approximately £38,000,000, or 70 per cent. of all her exports. While the number of lambs dropped every year, in all sheep-breeding countries often temporarily doubles the flocks, it must be remembered that year by year the increasing population of the world requires more and more food, and the number of sheep killed for this purpose prevents the accumulation necessary to raise the flocks to such an extent as to render any fall in wool prices within the bounds of possibility. With the spread of civilization naturally follows a similar spread of the use of civilized clothing, and with Orientals now consuming far more wool than ever before, and increasing their demands annually, it is easy to foresee that if Europe and America are to keep up their present standards of clothing, the shortage must either be overcome, prices must be still further raised, or some suitable substitute found.

"Roughly speaking, in 1900 the United States, with a population of approximately 75,000,000, possessed about 61 million sheep; to-day, with that population increased by about 50 per cent., she runs only about half that number of sheep from which wool suitable for clothing can be procured. Going back about 60 years, statistics show that British wool requirements were about 2 lb. per head of the population, and, notwithstanding the steady annual increase, as denoted by the census, the requirements of wool per head have just about doubled. In United States the increase has been from about 3 lb. to 6 lb. per head of the population.

"In both the great English-speaking countries the tendency is ever progressive, and the demands for both wool and cotton are always on the increase. Then, again, at no distant date, Russia's millions will be clamouring with very heavy demands. How to keep pace with the world's continually increasing requirements affords a problem requiring very serious consideration. There is, of course, a limit to all things, and so there must be to the price of wool.

"The successful development of the cotton industry in Australia and certain other parts of the British Empire may be a partial solution to the problem; but, it seems, if not absolutely impossible, certainly highly improbable that the increase in the number of the world's sheep can ever more than keep pace with the continually growing populations of the United Kingdom and the United States. And there are all the other countries of the world to be supplied!

"Undoubtedly prices will be kept in check to a certain extent by the increasing manufacture of cloth from wood pulp, paper and fibres, but the outlook for wool is one of which pastoralists could well take greater advantage and, while materially benefiting themselves, at the same time become the benefactors of the world at large."

A BIG AMERICAN INDUSTRY

The statistical bureau of the National Knitted Outerwear Association of the United States has issued a booklet on the size and development of their trade. They show that in the calendar year 1923 the total imports from all countries into the United States of outerwear and other articles, knit or crocheted of wool and silk, and exclusive of hosiery, gloves and underwear, amounted to $1,030,053, while in the calendar year 1922 the total production of similar articles by the United States mills amounted to $266,717,389.

There are 1,365 mills engaged in the United States on these lines employing 63,659 workers and with a total pay-roll of $61,057,745. Their figures show that the increase of workers employed in 1922 over 1920 was 5,992 or 10.39 per cent. Over 1,046 of the mills, or 76.7 per cent., have individual capitalizations of less than $50,000 and 861 of the mills, or 63.1 per cent. of the total, are located in the State of New York. The total capital invested is $98,431,462.

MANY TOURISTS COMING

FORT WILLIAM.—Governor J. A. O. Preus, of Minnesota, in Fort William recently, predicted an immense tourist traffic into Northern Ontario as soon as the highway from Port Arthur to Nipigon is completed. The road is a few miles from the world-famous trout stream, connecting here with the highways into the United States.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital and Reserve $9,000,000.
Over 125 Branches in Canada.

COURTESY

No matter whether your account is large or small, you are certain that your affairs will be handled with equal promptness and courtesy by all employees of The Molsons Bank.

Cassels, Browne & Co.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

601 Colonial Building
TORONTO

Direct Wire to New York

4 days Open Sea
—to EUROPE

TRAVEL by one of the palatial "Empresses" or the comfortable C. P. R. Monoclass (one class) cabin ships. All equipment and service Canadian Pacific Standard—the acme of travel comfort. Make early reservation and ensure best accommodation.

Further information from nearest steamship agents or
J. E. PARKER
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
1 King St. East, - Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED

Engravers and Printers

BANK NOTES AND CHEQUES
CORPORATION BONDS
STOCK CERTIFICATES
MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES
AND OTHER
MONETARY DOCUMENTS

Head Office and Works
224 Wellington Street, OTTAWA

Branches
MONTREAL TORONTO

Exporting From Canada

A Postal Course is now offered in this important work by The Shaw Schools, Toronto. Prepared by men well skilled and with much practical experience in Canadian trade. Every lesson personally corrected and criticized as received from the student by the Chief Executive of a large Exporting firm. Results guaranteed. Particulars free on request. Write C. J. Hainer, Director, Export Dept. P, 46 Bloor W., Toronto.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

of the most able and efficient character is but one of many branches of the work of

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION
10-12 EAST KING ST TORONTO

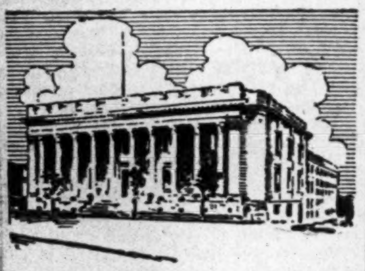
LEGAL

LEWIS DUNCAN
Barrister & Solicitor
Counsel in Bankruptcy, Assignment, Composition, and Winding-up Proceedings.
Author of "The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy in Canada."
Federal Building, 85 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Canada.
Cable Address: "Bankruptcy" Toronto.

S. R. W. ALLEN
Solicitor of Patents
Patents and Trade Marks in all Countries
Validity and Infringement Investigations
11 Place d'Armes, Montreal

CONTRACTORS

Anglin-Norcross (LIMITED)
Contracting Engineers and Builders
MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX



If it's building, our Estimating and Engineering Departments are yours to command.

The Foundation Company LIMITED
Engineers & Contractors
MONTREAL

When selecting a Trust Company as an Executor choose one whose fixed policy is to give
Financial Assistance
to Estates being administered by it
PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE $1,259,430.36
The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.
Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Trustee, Etc.
Head Office, Winnipeg.
Branches: Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria.

THE ROYAL TRUST Co
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

$1750
Well-timbered building lot, convenient to Yonge Street on paved road.
H. R. Douglas
Elgin 3308 Mail Bldg.

JAMES W. SEWALL
Consulting Forester.
OLD TOWN, MAINE.
Largest Cruising House in America.

GERMAN IMPORTS INCREASE

OTTAWA. — Canada imported from Germany goods to the value of $6,041,000 during the twelve months ended July, nearly double the amount of the previous year. Canadian exports to Germany during the twelve months were $17,941,000, an increase of seven millions over the year previous.

NO EVIDENCE OF BIG PROBLEM IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Is Largely Confined to the Important Industrial Centres

C. M. A. IS REBUKED

Minister of Labor Recalls Discourtesy Shown to Members of Gov't at Montreal—Question Municipal One

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA. — The unemployment conference of the last few days was one of the most interesting gatherings of its kind held here for some time. Quite frequently such conferences are rather formal in character, there being a reluctance to speak out. But this conference was quite the reverse. There was plenty of action, so much, indeed, that at one time it looked as though the whole affair might blow up. But good sense prevailed.

It is quite probable that Hon. Jas. Murdock, in calling the conference, got more than he expected. He took the view that as there probably would be some unemployment during the winter, it were better to take time by the forelock, and consider ways and means for taking care of the situation. There was a general response to his invitation that must have been gratifying, and for the most part there was the manifestation of a general desire to co-operate. But as all the governments of the Dominion are not of one stripe, and as some of the delegates held very strong views on the causes of unemployment, which they expressed in very plain terms, a clash was inevitable.

It may be said for the minister of labor that there was no pussy-footing in his methods. He frankly told the delegates that the government disclaimed responsibility for unemployment, and he quoted chapter and verse from the B. N. A. act to back up his argument. The chief point developed in this respect was that upon the provinces and the municipalities devolved responsibility for the relief of ordinary distress, the provinces under the B. N. A. act being charged with the maintenance of charitable institutions. Of course, if distress was occasioned through unusual conditions, such as those immediately following the war, it might be expected that the Dominion government would take measures to meet the necessity.

Divergence of Views

This brought out the fact that there were two ideas as to the purpose for which the conference was called. The minister's idea was to secure such co-operation among the governments, municipalities and large employers as would result in much work that is usually stopped during the fall being carried on during the winter. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association had been invited to send delegates, and they were on hand well primed to show that conditions were worse than usual and that much of the unemployment was due to the lowering of the tariff. The labor men were there in good strength, and many of them thought that immigration methods were largely to blame.

It soon developed that neither the provinces nor the municipalities were prepared to accept the government's disclaimer of responsibility as expressed by the minister. The municipalities especially took strong ground that the government should do something towards footing the bill for relief.

Montreal Incident Recalled

But the real fun started when the big gun of the C. M. A. got into action. John R. Shaw, of Woodstock, made a strong case for that body, basing it largely on the tariff argument. He contended that the policy of monkeying with the tariff had resulted in the closing of hundreds of factories, and he drove home hard his arguments to this effect. It was quite evident that the minister did not like this, but this speech passed off without trouble. It was when J. E. McLurg, of the British Empire Steel Corporation, also took up the burden of the tariff argument that Mr. Murdock showed that he had had enough of this and he said so. He promptly reminded the gathering that last summer Messrs. Robb and Graham had been invited to attend the annual banquet of the C. M. A., that they had attended and listened to a pretty thorough denunciation of the government's tariff policy, and that without being given a chance to reply the event was brought to a close. Mr. Murdock did not intend to allow the C. M. A. to get away with anything like that again. The laugh, however, was on him, when Mr. McLurg said that he and his family had always been good Liberals.

The morning after, Mr. Murdock having thought better of his action in forbidding further discussion of the tariff, told the delegates that they might talk about the tariff or anything else that they thought had a bearing on unemployment. Again the tariff argument was taken up by several speakers, but this time they did not have it all their own way.

Mr. Robb Talks to C. M. A.

It so happened that Hon. J. A. Robb had come along, and was well primed for the occasion. Being a very genial man he is slow to anger, but being very direct in his methods, when he is aroused, he usually says what is in his mind. He listened all morning to what the delegates had to say, questioned some of them, and just as the chairman was about to adjourn the conference for dinner, had his say.

After telling the conference that not as much money was voted for public works now as before the war, he said that the reason was to be found in new and heavy charges arising out of the war. Then he switched to the tariff, and talked right straight to the C. M. A., telling its representative that, in his opinion, they might do more to remove unemployment than they had done in the past. He stoutly defended his tariff changes, and then proceeded to quote figures showing that business was not so bad after all. One of his parting shots was that "if the C. M. A. would be willing to let the rest of the country sell its products, things would be better still." This pretty well concluded the interesting features, though late in the afternoon Hon. Dr. Godfrey made a speech that had a rather strong political flavor.

Not a Serious Situation

The conference certainly brought out a wide and candid expression of opinion insofar as industrial conditions are concerned. The trouble was that the range was too wide. Sizing up the whole situation, one could not but come to the conclusion that the unemployment problem lies in the large industrial centres. The representatives from the Western provinces said that, outside of a few of the large cities, they had no problem. The cities where conditions are unfavorable are Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton. Through the laying off of workers in the mines and steel works, Nova Scotia has quite a problem. New Brunswick's representative said that outside of St. John and Moncton, there was not much to complain of. In Montreal and Quebec City there is unemployment, but the deputy minister of labor for Quebec, thought that while there might be more than last year, still he was hopeful that it could be taken care of. Hon. Dr. Godfrey said that unemployment existed all right, and Toronto and Hamilton strongly backed up this view.

The contents of the report by no means indicated the vigor of the dis-

(Continued on page 15)

WAR ON RED UNION LAUNCHED IN N. S. BY INTERNATIONAL

Cancels Charter in Red Centre and Starts New Local

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYDNEY.—After a period of apparent indifference to the activities of its foes, the U. M. W. is preparing actively to fight the recently inaugurated campaign of the O. B. U. in Nova Scotia. Westville local, long threatened because of its Red sympathies and refusal to pay per capita tax to the provisional officers, has had its charter cancelled and organizers will be sent there to rally such men as wish to adhere to the International. In addition, William Heuston, provisional chief of the U. M. W., has issued a challenge to J. B. McLachlan to meet him, offering $50 expense money if the Red leader will meet him on any neutral platform outside of the island of Cape Breton—the former to uphold the orthodox labor union principles, the latter to expound the O. B. U.-Radical-Bolshevik platform and the decision to rest with the audience. Ben Legere and McLachlan are taking advantage of the current unemployment to recruit for the O. B. U. and a series of red hot meetings have been held. It is too early yet to be able to definitely state the strength of the movement, because the membership lists are being kept secret, but there is no doubt it is making considerable headway. This is of little consequence now but may have a profound effect upon serious developments which are expected to occur about January 15 next.

BEET SUGAR PLANT PLANNED AT 'PEG

Representatives of American Company Discuss Project For $2,000,000 Factory

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—As a result of investigations made by representatives of two large American companies the possibility of establishing a pretentious sugar factory in this city has been under consideration of late with the outcome that it is believed that local capital might be found to finance the enterprise. The Winnipeg area is regarded as the natural location for an enterprise of this kind, although Portage La Prairie has also met with some favor in this connection.

Two representatives of the Dyer Company of Cleveland, Ohio, visited Manitoba last week investigating the situation. It was stated that the company had in view establishing a sugar plant in this city which would cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. W. H. Baird, manager of the Manson City beet sugar factory, has also been in Winnipeg looking over the situation and has expressed himself as favorably impressed with the outlook for such a project. He stated, however, that local capital should be enlisted in connection with any scheme which might emerge.

Experiments carried on for years have established the fact that a sugar beet of unsurpassed quality can be produced in Manitoba, the soil of the Red River valley being particularly well adopted to the production of beets. In order to be assured of the necessary supplies, it is stated, however, contracts would have to be made with producers and it is asserted that the Dyer Company is already making plans to line up the farmers in this connection. Winnipeg business men have shown considerable interest in the developments.

FARMERS' UNION FORMED BY THE DEBT DODGERS

A Moratorium is the Chief Plank in That Body's Platform

FRANKLY SOCIALISTIC

Effort to Get Control of the Wheat Pool in Saskatchewan Failed and Ground Has Been Lost

Special Correspondence.

SASKATOON.—It is now over three years since the Farmers' Union came into being at the little town of Ituna, Saskatchewan, where a small body of farmers began to resolute for a moratorium and bombarded Premier Martin and his successor Premier Dunning with requests for a moratorium for farmers, or some method of wiping out, or holding in abeyance, the debts of the farmer until he got good and ready to pay them.

The Farmers' Union then consisted only of this one little local. Now it is said to have anywhere from ten to thirty thousand members, some of them paid-up, and some who have signed a note for their membership and declared a personal moratorium in meeting the note when due. The ambitions of the organization have grown with its membership, but it is still true to its first love, and is still demanding a moratorium, and looking for ways and means whereby farmers can be protected against paying what they owe when it is not convenient for them so to do. Here is a report from one of the weekly papers about a meeting held north of Moose Jaw last week:

FARMERS' UNION MEETING

"After the first show at the Wynn Theatre on Friday a meeting was held under the auspices of the Farmers' Union of Elbow, when N. J. L. Bergen, of Wetaskiwin, Alta., and T. Faulston, of Eyebrow, gave addresses.

"T. Faulston stressed the necessity of moratorium being declared this fall and the need of the government supplying feed, seed and relief to many farmers.

"Mr. Bergen attacked the capitalistic system and the methods employed by the Bankers' Association and the Manufacturers' Association and pointed out that the farmers must organize as a unit in order to protect their own interests. Mr. Bergen stated that he was advocating the true principles of Socialism, which policy would be beneficial to the farming and laboring classes."

In the meantime, there is a treaty mooted between the officials of the Farmers' Union and the Grain Growers' Association for an amalgamation of the two bodies. Such an amalgamation or union would make the Grain Growers more of a radical organization, or the Farmers' Union more of a conservative body. Nobody knows yet which one will eat the other. The probabilities seem to favor the Grain Growers' Association giving up its old name and calling itself the United Farmers of Saskatchewan, but with the Farmers' Union organization securely inside and gradually being digested and absorbed into the older and more firmly established body.

Few Farmers Disturbed

The Saskatchewan Wheat Producers, Limited, is at the present time the organization upon which more than half of the farmers of the province are pinning their hopes. The Farmers' Union attempted to secure control of this pool, the plot was discovered, and the Farmers' Union lost caste and reputation with the discovery. Before this little incident it appeared as if the new organization would ultimately drive the Grain Growers' Association out of business. Now it appears very likely that the Grain Growers' Association will eat the Farmers' Union, and possibly wear its hide by changing the name of the association to United Farmers. And until the wheat pool has been proved out, there is not much danger of any radical movement making much progress in Saskatchewan, although there will be the regular output of radical talk by the men who are willing to sacrifice themselves in the interests of the farmer at $4,000 a year and railroad passes as Progressive members, or as officials of the various farmer organizations, with the hope of higher reward. Meanwhile, the common or garden variety of farmer is doing what he can to pay his debts improve his farm, and bring up his family as good Canadian citizens.

LARGER INCOME FROM YEAR'S POTATO CROP

Average Annual Revenue From This Source is Nearly Hundred Millions—Present Crop Promising

One of the Canadian farm revenue producers which is very often overlooked when computations are made of the total income, is the potato crop. Yet the average value of the yield of potatoes in Canada is only slightly below the hundred million mark, which means that the potato crop is an important item in the total farm revenue. It is, therefore, encouraging to note that the prospects for a very large yield of potatoes is extremely good. It is reported from the Maritimes that a large crop is expected, the New Brunswick crop being looked forward to as the largest on record. In most parts of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec the outlook for a large crop is also encouraging. In the West, the potato crop is one of those which did not suffer materially from drought.

As shown in the table which follows, Quebec comes first as a potato producer, and Ontario stands second. The order of importance of the provinces is shown. The figures are the averages for the five-year period 1918-1922 inclusive.

Value of the Potato Crop

Quebec	$38,338,200
Ontario	18,950,640
New Brunswick	10,217,960
Nova Scotia	7,922,800
Saskatchewan	6,728,780
Alberta	4,760,940
Manitoba	3,609,660
British Columbia	3,095,060
Prince Edward Island	3,051,040
Canada	$96,680,080

CANADA'S PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

OTTAWA.—Of a total production of 170,169 barrels of petroleum for 1923, Ontario contributed 159,400 barrels, New Brunswick 8,826 barrels and Alberta 1,943 barrels. All of Ontario's output was from wells in the south-western portion of the province. New oil wells of considerable capacity have recently been brought in in the Ontario field, while aggressive drilling is taking place in Alberta with reports of new wells being brought in.

For sending money abroad use
MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN DRAFTS
issued by
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

FOLLOW THROUGH
ALL golfers know the importance of the "follow through" when delivering a stroke. To finish correctly is as important as to begin correctly. Likewise in the care and management of property, it is of the utmost importance to "follow through" by choosing an Executor who is thoroughly qualified for the work, by knowledge, experience and financial responsibility. You can secure such services by naming this Corporation as Executor and Trustee of your Will.
Ask for Booklet, "Wills and Wisdom"
The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
EXECUTOR, TRUSTEE, FINANCIAL AGENT
HEAD OFFICE - Bay & Melinda Streets - TORONTO
Branches: Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Vancouver

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the current quarter, being at the rate of
TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable
WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER
next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of September.
By order of the Board.
Toronto, August 20th, 1924. WALTER F. WATKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE SPACE
For Rent—3,000 sq. feet.
Suitable for Societies, Architects, Legal or high-class Industrial Firm.
Convenient to Law Courts, City Hall, Parliament Buildings, and three street car lines.
Good light, quiet and very central.
Full particulars from
MR. G. K. KENYON,
The MacLean Publishing Company,
153 University Avenue. Adel. 5741.

The True Perspective in Buying Letterheads
From the buyer's viewpoint, letterheads are merely potential and are without effect until the letter, the all-important letter, has been dictated, typed, signed, sealed, stamped and delivered. And the cost of the letterheads is relative—only one of the costs of producing and delivering a letter. Then is it not true that the buyer, to get the true perspective, must consider the cost of letterheads in relation to "the-total-cost-of-a-letter"?
The best bond paper made represents only 2% of the cost of your letterhead. By using the cheapest bond paper you can reduce the cost of this item to 1%.
Would you take the risk of losing 99% of the cost of a letter, due to poor paper, just to save 1%.
Use a high-class bond paper that has set the standard since 1882.
SPECIFY
SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD
A high-grade, all-rag bond paper for all commercial purposes—for forty years the standard by which all good papers are judged.
Made by
The Rolland Paper Company Limited
High Grade Paper Makers Since 1882
MONTREAL CANADA
Mills at St. Jerome, P.Q., and Mont Rolland, P.Q.

Our new offering list of September Investments is now ready. We will be pleased to forward a copy on request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
Established 1901
MONTREAL OFFICE Canada Life Building
E. R. WOOD, President
LONDON ENG. OFFICE No. 6 Austin Friars
Head Office: 26 King Street East TORONTO

Will Canada Own the Canadian National Ten Years from Now?

Solution of Our Railway Problem May be Found in Having Competitive Lines of Well-managed and Privately-owned Railways—Other Alternatives Discussed

By a Student of Canadian Railway Affairs.

Straws are said to show which way the wind blows, but the person who is holding the straw can usually, if he wants, do a little blowing himself that will make the straw show what he wants it to show. The average straw vote before any election is manipulated like that, and something of a similar situation exists with the Canadian National Railways. A $500,000 increase in gross earnings in any given period can be made to prove the absolute and final success of Canada's experiment in railway ownership, and the recollection that many miles of the system contribute nothing to the tax revenues of the cities and provinces through which they pass can be translated as a damning indictment of the whole plan.

In considering the Canadian National Railways, there are few who are ready to overlook the day-to-day advances and recessions in the progress of the government-owned lines, and to ask themselves a question as to what will be the ultimate destiny of the system. There are many who feel that the present condition of affairs cannot long continue; that Canada cannot have two great competing railway systems when one is privately owned, highly taxed and much abused by politicians, while the other is public owned, taxed in spots and subsidized in others, given every political support and made a parliamentary football as regards staff, accounting and extensions. This description, by the way, is not a criticism on the officers of the system; perhaps not even of the government. It merely indicates what necessarily follows when any project is ultimately in political control.

Is the Burden Growing Less?

There is a great deal of doubt as to whether or not the Canadian National Railways are becoming to any great extent a lessening burden on the people of Canada. Until more accurate and scientific accounting systems and more equitable taxation than we now have is given, it will be impossible to determine the exact degree of progress or otherwise. It is known that capital liabilities are increasing yearly; it is also known that net revenues are increasing yearly. Whether revenues are growing rapidly enough to catch up with increasing interest and depreciation charges is something on which only a sorry guess can be made, but even the most optimistic estimates are not cheering.

If then there is an unfair situation as between the two big roads and an unfair situation as between the taxpaying public and the government-owned road, it seems again obvious that the final solution of the railway problem of Canada is going to be found outside the present situation.

There seem to be three possible ways out of the present situation. The first is to nationalize the C. P. R. and make all of Canada's railroads public property: the second would be to adopt Lord Shaughnessy's suggestion and "Canadian Pacificize" the Canadian National, making all of Canada's railways private property under the administration of the C. P. R. The third solution would be private ownership of the Canadian National Railways under a second strong financial group, providing the C. P. R. with competition from another large private organization, taxed and favored equally.

Points Against Nationalization

Canada's experiments with railway nationalization do not seem to suggest much possibility of public opinion getting behind any plant to put the C. P. R. under public ownership Canada needs the Canadian Pacific Railway as a successful private concern. The inspiration that has come from the C. P. R.'s success has been a vital force in building Canada. In indicating the scope for individual initiative in Canada the C. P. R. has not only advertised Canada to Canadians, but has been a material factor in inducing outside capital to seek investment opportunities in Canada where such great success was achieved with the C. P. R. Canada would suffer greatly were it to lose the driving force of the C. P. R. and its leaders. And most people—even avowed public-ownership leaders—realize that fact and know that the nationalization of the C. P. R. would set Canada back many years.

At the other pole from operation of all our railways by the Canadian National Railways is Lord Shaughnessy's suggestion that all the railways should be operated by the Canadian Pacific. Undoubtedly this would provide fewer evils than complete nationalization, but a discussion of the benefits and weaknesses of the plan is almost beside the point. because it may be taken as practically certain that Canadian public opinion would be stubbornly opposed to any such scheme. The people could hardly be convinced that there would be fair and efficient service given by a great railway monopoly. They would fear the power of such an organization; power they would be afraid would be directed to taking advantage of the man on the street in some mysterious but effective way. What may come later cannot be forecast, but it is certain that public opinion would not permit the Canadian Pacificization of the C. N. R. in the next half of the present generation.

The Third Solution

The solution most discussed is private ownership of the C. N. R. in direct competition with the C. P. R. From time to time there have been rumors that the government was dickering with the Pennsylvania railroads, or with some other group, to sell the C. N. R. As the C. N. R. solves some of its operating and financial problems, and as public opinion becomes less fixed on the question of public ownership, the government may expect to receive numerous offers for its property. Canadians of the next generation may have forgotten that Canada ever owned a railway system operated by the government.

Railway men are almost unanimous in their opinion that the C. N. R. could be made more profitable under private ownership. Ridding itself of political interference, the line could effect operating economies that would save sufficient millions every year to make it possible to meet seasonable interest charges. Which makes it a reasonable question as to whether Canadians are not shortsighted to carry on with a public-owned railway on their backs when they could get rid of the burden by selling. No need to discuss the price. Merely to get rid of the road to anyone strong enough to handle its financing and experienced enough to direct its operations successfully would be an advantage worth gaining.

Following the United States

Canada may yet find the solution of its railway problem in the same place the United States seems to be finding the solution of its railway problems. Over there the tendency is to grouping of systems into large and well-balanced lines. Competition is not eliminated. but, instead of having competition between hundreds of disjointed units. there will be competition between several large and well co-ordinated railway systems. Canada some day will have a similar situation, it is forecast by a big railway man. There will be two big privately-owned systems providing transcontinental service, and there will also be numerous smaller systems, he points out, serving areas of the country that will in the meantime have increased greatly in population and industrial importance. Canada as a country of 25,000,000 people will have much different railway needs than Canada as a country of less than 10,000,000 people.

Looking a few years ahead in discussions on railway problems is to be commended. It puts gains and losses, problems and solutions, in their proper perspective, and it indicates the weakness of many of our present notions on the subject of private and public ownership and operation of railways.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

The maximum production of the St. Boniface plant of Canadian Industrial Alcohol will be approximately one million gallons per annum. This immense output will necessitate the use of 350,000 bushels of grain, embracing wheat, rye and barley. Western grain only will be utilized inasmuch as it is conceded to be the finest the world produces. Thus it will be noted that the location of this plant in the West will have a very direct beneficial effect upon the farmers because of the consumption right at home of this large quantity of grain.

With its large capacity the plant will devote its entire production to serving the West in an endeavor to provide for that territory the manifest advantages that undoubtedly accrue when the trade is in close proximity to the source of production.

News and Views for Investors

PROFIT-TAKING HAS EFFECT ON PRICE LEVELS

A Period of Reaction is Now Being Experienced

As is often the case, the stock markets have shown a tendency to sell off on the actual announcement of good news which has been made the basis of an upward movement during which the benefits anticipated from a certain development have been discounted. The Canadian markets have been reflecting the New York situation where there has been profit-taking following the adoption of the Dawes report which was, undoubtedly, an important factor in the recent bull movement.

Marketwise, the construction which has been placed upon the developments in the European situation has been that industrially the United States and Canada have more to gain than lose by the restoration of stability in Germany and other European countries. Undoubtedly German competition is to be feared in domestic as well as in export markets, but with industrial activity, there will be restored a buying power on the part of the people of Europe which will undoubtedly be a factor in advancing the prices of foodstuffs, increasing the prices to American farmers and expanding the purchasing power of a large portion of the population. The improvement in home demand should, therefore, more than offset any loss because of new industrial competition. This reasoning has been borne out by the rise in the market for wheat and other food products which has been aided by crop conditions. Now the stock markets seem to be trying to decide whether fall business will show greater or less improvement than has already been discounted. The elections are also a factor in the business and industrial situation in the States. The opinion that the temporary reaction may go further is expressed by J. D. Bache & Co:

The stock market has been going through an adjustment which, perhaps, has not yet proceeded far enough — and, at any rate, a decline of this character after temporary ups and downs forecasts a trading area around the lower levels for a time. Such things as political scares and passing of dividends (where inevitable) have had their effect in bringing about one of the declines, which are to be expected at times during a presidential campaign.

The favorable factors are: Returning financial health in the western country; condition in manufacturing approaching an undersupply in production; release of substantial equipment orders by the railroads, which always affects business favorably; forward steps toward reconciliations in Europe; and a vast supply of credit here.

The view that the recent rise may have been carried further than warranted by actual improvement in the situation is also expressed by Hayden, Stone & Co:

We continue of the opinion that while there are plenty of sound values, and no reason to view the future in a broad way except with reassurance, — that the market in its recent rise has fully performed, and in some cases a little over-performed, its function of discounting business improvement, and that the next few months are likely to witness better buying opportunities for those, like ourselves, normally inclined to the constructive side.

In the Canadian stock markets the week has seen a drifting tendency in prices with more losses than gains recorded. Banks have shown gains as have also the steels and the milling and textile stocks, while in the light and power department gains and losses balanced. On the other hand, the paper stocks have continued to show losses while a large number of the traction stocks have been adversely affected and the majority of the general industrials have registered declines. Changes of the week are summarized as follows:

	Gains	Loss	Unch.	Total
Banks	5	2	4	11
Paper	3	6	3	12
Steel	6	3	2	11
Milling	4	3	3	10
Utilities	6	6	0	12
Transportation	1	9	3	13
Textiles	4	3	1	8
Industrial	11	16	13	40
	40	48	29	117

Wolthausen Company Showing Better Profits

Marked improvement in the earnings and profits of the Wolthausen Hat Corporation of Brockville, is shown in the annual report for year ending May 31, as indicated by the following comparative figures:

	1922	1923	1924
Gross	113,897	120,679	163,637
Expense	82,206	90,978	103,997
Net	31,691	29,501	59,639
Rent earned	......	......	765
Surplus	31,691	29,501	60,404

The bond interest obligation is an issue of $200,000, 20 year 7 per cent. marketed last fall when the company was reorganized. There is a liberal sinking fund for the bonds and already $6,000 of these have been redeemed and paid off so that there are only $194,000 outstanding and the total will be further reduced each year with an attendant reduction of the interest liabilities.

WABASSO COTTON

In view of the confusion caused by a change in the treatment of a loan due St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills in the balance sheet of Wabasso Cotton this year, the company has issued a statement which makes clear the working capital position of the company. In the 1922-23 balance sheet the loan was treated as a current liability, while in this year's financial statement the item, which had increased considerably, was separated from current liabilities. It is pointed out by the company that the loan is not treated as current by the auditors owing to the fact that all of the capital stock of St. Maurice Valley Cotton is owned by Wabasso, and so long as the terms of the working agreement between the two companies are adhered to, whereby a sum is provided sufficient to take care of all fixed charges, bond interest, sinking fund of St. Maurice, the auditors do not see that Wabasso will ever be called upon to pay the loan. It is further pointed out that the presentation of the 1922-23 balance sheet would have been more correct had the loan been shown as non-current. With this explanation the working capital position of the company for the past two years would appear as follows:

	1914	1923
Curr. assets	$1,119,431	$1,284,861
Curr. liabs.	749,786	488,238
Work. cap.	$ 369,645	$ 796,623

Water Power Development transforms a waste product into wealth-producing energy

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY LIMITED
305-7 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO
MONTREAL HAMILTON LONDON, ONT. WINNIPEG
361

Tramways Shareholders Demand New Directorate

MONTREAL.—The Montreal Tramways and Power situation is approaching a climax which promises to be interesting. The majority shareholders, headed by United Securities, Limited, last week requisitioned a special general meeting of shareholders under the provisions of the English Companies (Consolidations) Act, and the articles of association of the company. The Tram Power directorate had until to-day to comply with the requisition, but failed to do so. Therefore, as provided under the act referred to, and the articles of association of the company, these shareholders withdrew their requisition for a meeting, and require the president and directors of the company to call a meeting. The objects outlined in the document served upon the board to-day call for a further extraordinary general meeting, at which the resignations of the present board are demanded, and a new board substituted.

Famous Players Show Increase in Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—In connection with the offering of $750,000 of bonds of Famous Players, an earnings statement for the first nine months of the fiscal year that just closed is available. It shows that in the nine months' period to May 31 last, net earnings after depreciation, but before bond interest, amounted to $389,134. This is larger than net earnings in any full year previously. Comparative earnings for 1922 and 1923 and for the first nine months of 1924 are as follows:

Gr. earn.	$2,686,458	$3,403,705	$3,280,257
Exp. inc. int.	2,291,288	2,901,559	2,774,123
Op. prof.	$ 395,170	$ 502,146	$ 506,134
Deprec.	100,481	122,210	117,000
Net earn.	$ 294,689	$ 379,936	$ 389,134

The Fidelity Agency of Canada has moved from the seventh floor to the corner ground floor location of the Excelsior Life Building.

CANADA BREAD

For the present at least the 4 per cent. dividend on Canada Bread common will not be increased. However, the market has shown no disappointment at lack of action. Last March it was intimated by the president that there would be no change during the current year. But both the earnings and the action of the stock on the market indicate that something better will not be long deferred. Since the first of the year the price has advanced from around 70 to a high of 83.

CALL ON HOME SHAREHOLDERS

Writs of execution are shortly to be issued against a second list of delinquents on the double liability in respect to their stock holdings in the Home Bank. The amounts will aggregate about $100,000. Up to date about $480,000 of the double liability has been collected out of $2,000,000 owing. The intentions of the liquidators is to clean up Toronto, then Ontario, and then go outside when this has been accomplished.

SMELTERS' EARNINGS

The government's figures on the production of lead for the first half of 1924 are taken as bearing out reports current of greatly improved earnings by smelters. In view of substantial reductions in profits for the first half year by such important producers as Granby, and National Lead, a showing such as Consolidated Mining and Smelting is said to be making should increase the confidence of the shareholders in their property.

NATIONAL FARM MACHINERY

Only $50,000 remains to be reimbursed to the bondholders of the defunct Machine Agricole, Limitee, of Montmagny, adjudication having been made on the claims amounting to over $600,000, which came before the Public Service Commission in the course of the summer. The remainder is scheduled to be dealt with in a few weeks.

When the province of Quebec advanced $15,000,000 to allow the merging of the Banque National and the Banque d'Hochelaga, there was provision made by which the bondholders of the Montmagny firm would be looked after. Ever since then claims have been dealt with by the Public Service Commission, which had been chosen as a suitable tribunal to prevent the bonds from being speculated in.

Only for the intervention of the government in the case of the Machine Agricole, sums ranging between $5,000 to $20,000 would have been lost by farmers or by estates.

ST. LAWRENCE PAPER MILLS LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1924

ASSETS

FIXED ASSETS			
Timber Limits		$1,228,250.60	
Real Estate, Buildings, etc.	$1,321,588.79		
Less Reserve for Depreciation	28,502.27		
		1,293,086.52	
Plant, Machinery, Equipment, etc.	$2,427,628.30		
Less Reserve for Depreciation	242,762.83	2,184,865.47	
			$4,706,202.59
DEFERRED ASSETS			
Accounts Receivable, payable by instalments over a period of 19 years			70,757.68
INVESTMENTS			
Bonds of St. Lawrence Paper Mills Limited			95,062.50
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash on Hand	$ 408.64		
" in Bank	244,863.17		
		$245,271.81	
Accounts Receivable		509,001.61	
Inventories—Newsprint	$ 13,163.38		
" Raw Materials and Supplies	175,590.85	188,754.23	
			943,027.65
DEFERRED CHARGES			15,590.13
			$5,830,640.55

N. A. TIMMINS, Director.
ERNEST ROSSITER, Director.

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL		
Authorized and Issued—		
25,000 Shares, 8% Cum. Par. Pfd. Stock of $100 each	$2,500,000.00	
50,000 Shares Common Stock of No Par Value	250,000.00	
		$2,750,000.00
BONDS		
$2,500,000 6½% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1st March, 1944		2,500,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Charges and provision for Income Tax		235,343.63
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
Net Profit for year as per Statement attached		345,296.92
		$5,830,640.55

NOTE.—Dividends on Preferred Stock are Cumulative from 1st January, 1923, on $1,000,000, and by arrangement on $550,000 from 1st July, 1923, and on $950,000 from 1st April, 1924.

Verified, subject to our Report of this date,
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, Auditors.
Montreal, 22nd July, 1924.

ST. LAWRENCE PAPER MILLS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 30th June, 1924

Profit for the year ended 30th June, 1924, after deducting all Manufacturing and other charges and Expenses, also provision for Income Tax, but before providing for Depreciation, Bond Interest and Bank Interest		$785,337.19
Less		
Depreciation on Buildings, Plant and Machinery	$271,265.10	
Bond Interest	28,997.08	
Bank Interest	139,778.09	
		440,040.27
Balance at Credit carried to Balance Sheet		$345,296.92

Verified,
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, Auditors.

Iron and Steel

LOCOMOTIVE MADE A BETTER SHOWING

Net Profit of $538,441 Compares With $52,665 Deficit Last Year

KINGSTON.—A profit of $599,672 for the year ending June 30, 1924, was reported at the annual meeting of the Canadian Locomotive Company, held at the plant offices this morning. This compares with a loss of $52,665 last year on operations. This made an aggregate profit for the past 13 years of $5,792,152, or an average yearly profit of $445,550. The report showed that the company has had a most successful year, and also carried forward into the current year unfilled orders approximately $1,750,000.

	1924	1923
Net profit	$ 538,441	x$ 52,665
Interest	61,231	60,066
Total inc.	$ 599,672	$ 7,401
Interest on bonds	90,000	90,000
Adj. goodwill	36,901	......
	$ 472,771	x$ 82,598
Prev. balance	807,377	1,089,975
	$1,280,148	$1,007,377
Sinking fund	15,000	15,000
Pfd. dividend	105,000	105,000
Com. dividend	80,000	80,000
P. and L. bal.	$1,080,148	$ 807,377

x—Deficit.

Current assets	$1,755,420	$1,475,680
Curr. liabilities	1,678,024	1,365,170
Total assets	7,933,461	8,313,141

The balance sheets indicate that the company has maintained its strong position. The amount of accounts payable including a bank loan of $775,000 is $1,678,024; current assets, cash and investments amount to $3,066,078, as compared with $2,487,667 last year. Fixed assets are carried at $4,692,094 as compared with $5,652,518. Reserves excluding general depreciation of $990,000 total $1,140,594 as against $1,140,593.

At the annual meeting this morning, Mr. C. Bermingham was elected to the board of directors in succession to the late Warren Y. Soper of Ottawa, and this appointment was subsequently confirmed by the shareholders. The officers were then elected for the year as follows: President and chairman of the board, Aemilius Jarvis; vice-president and general manager, William Casey; vice-president and secretary, William Harty, Jr.; treasurer, J. Fournier; directors Aemilius Jarvis, Robert Hobson, C. Bermingham, James Carruthers, M. J. Haney, F. G. Wallace, William Casey, William Harty, Jr., R. W. Leonard.

The dividend of 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock and 1 per cent. on common stock was declared for the quarter.

NEW ACTIVITIES IN MARITIME DISTRICT

Besco Has Re-opened Part of Plant and Will Resume Mine Operations

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYDNEY. — Partially confirming current reports of an early resumption of full operations at Sydney, Besco on Tuesday last opened up its nail and wire mills, which have been idle for some time past. Work is being rushed on extensive repairs to plant, including the installation of a new blooming mill engine, the relining of at least one blast furnace, and hundreds of minor repairs of one kind and another. The whole outlook in Cape Breton is distinctly better. One of the Inverness mines, long idle, is soon to resume operations, and the independent companies along the Bras d'Or Lakes are also picking up strong. J. E. McLurg, vice-president of Besco, expresses the anticipation that the company's coal trade during the next month will be much better than in the last two months. The only question that is causing anxiety at present is: Can serious labor trouble be avoided early in the new year?

Plans to Finance Algoma Steel Projects

The extension plan and agreement between the Lake Superior Corporation and the holders of the twenty-year income gold bonds of the corporation which mature October 1, 1924 is now announced.

With a view to preserving the position of the income bond holders pending the refinancing of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited holders are asked under the terms of the plan to extend the time for the payment of the principal for a period of five years to October 1, 1929.

Under the conditions of the agreement the Lake Superior Corporation agrees to cancel $500,000 par value of income bonds reducing the outstanding issue from $3,000,000 to $2,500,000.

In the event of a plan being put forward for the reorganization of the Lake Superior Corporation with a view to the refinancing of the Algoma Steel Company, due notice is to be given to the holders of bonds who have deposited them, and the depositors shall have the right, within thirty days, of withdrawing their bonds.

President Cunningham explains:

"For some time negotiations have been in progress looking to the raising of the requisite money to build new mills necessary to provide the Steel Company with a more diversified product, and it is confidently hoped that with improved trade conditions the new financing will be arranged for. The contemplated additions and improvements to the Steel plant will, it is sincerely believed, provide full operation of the plant for the future and thus put the Steel Corporation on a sound earnings basis."

DOMINION TEXTILE

A press despatch from Quebec regarding the re-opening of the Montmorency Mills of the Dominion Textile Company, Ltd., erroneously created the impression that they had been closed owing to shortage of raw material. It is explained officially that these mills, in common with others, had been closed down for ten days owing to trade conditions, and that no mills of the company are ever without sufficient raw materials to meet requirements.

STEEL'S CONSOLIDATED

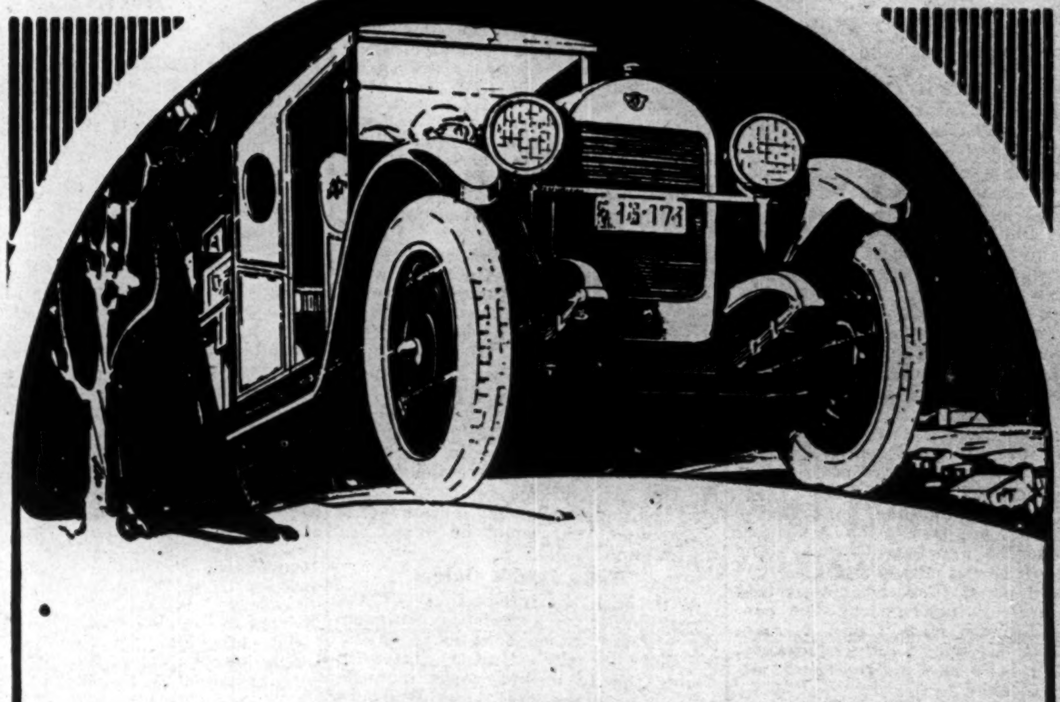
Steel's Consolidated, which bought up the assets of the L. R. Steel enterprises, reports completion of the organization of the executives for the Canadian end of the business. M. W. Wilkins, Buffalo attorney, is the new president with T. H. MacKenzie, of Toronto, as secretary-treasurer. J. D. Gowans, of Toronto, has been named merchandising manager. An additional store, making thirteen in Canada, is being opened at Kitchener.

STOCK MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9

	Div. Rate	Yield Sept. 8	High For week	Low For week	Close Sept. 9	Close Sept. 2	Sales For week	Range 1924 High	Low
Banks—									
Commerce	12	6.44	186¼	184¾	186	185	259	188	178
Dominion	12	6.52	184	184	184	180	95	187	176¾
Hochelaga	10	6.89	145	144½	145	145	69	150½	143
Imperial	12	6.66	181	179	179	179	142	181	169
Molsons	12	8.08	148½	147¾	148½	147½	95	159½	147
Montreal	12	4.97	241¼	239	241¼	244	167	248	230
Nova Scotia	16	6.36	254	251	252	251	47	260	248
Royal	12	5.35	224½	224	224	224¾	79	224¾	211
Standard	12	7.54	160	159	160	159	132	168	156½
Toronto	12	6.62	181	180½	181	177	35	181	169
Union	8	8.00	100	100	100	100	73	109¼	100
Paper—									
Abitibi, com.	4.00	6.83	59¼	58¾	59½	59½	1097	69	54
do pref.	7	7.03	..	..	..	..	..	103½	98¾
Brompton Pulp	..	..	33½	33	33½	33	80	43	29
Laurentide	6	6.97	87	85½	85½	86¼	250	98½	84½
Price Bros.	2	4.65	43	42½	43	43	300	45	40
Prov. Paper, com.	6	6.97	86	85	86	85¼	151	110	83
do pref.	7	7.36	95	94	94	92½	22	97½	90
Smith, Howard, com.	4	12.90	32	31	32	32	125	75	31
do pref.	8	9.09	88	87	88	89	35	100	87
Spanish River, com.	7	6.48	111¼	107¾	110¾	111¼	3505	114¾	96
do pref.	7	5.93	120	118½	120	120	3320	120¼	106½
St. Maurice Paper	6	6.97	87	86	86	90	130	113¾	85
Wayagamack	..	..	37	37	37	37	15	46	32
Steel and Steel Industries—									
B. E. Steel, com.	..	..	2½	2	2½	2¼	357	6	2
do 1st pref.	..	..	32	30	32	31½	46	57½	29
do 2nd pref.	..	..	9	8½	9	8½	1067	17	7
Can. Car & Fdry, com.	..	..	47¼	46½	47	47½	795	50	36½
do pref.	7+1¾	8.02	87¾	87	87¼	87½	96	97	83½
Can. Foundries, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	19½
do pref.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45
Can. Locomotive, com.	4	6.06	..	..	..	..	..	67	65
do pref.	7	8.23	88	85	85½	88	75	92½	85
Dominion Coal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	40
Dominion Iron, pref.	..	..	29	28½	29	29	35	57	29
Dominion Radiator	7	7.07	..	..	..	..	..	99	94
Dominion Bridge	4	5.63	73	70	73	70	134	80	60
Dom. Steel Corp., pref.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	38
N. S. Steel, com.	..	..	8½	8	8½	8	35	8½	7¾
Ontario Steel, com.	4	10.00	40	40	40	39	25	45½	39
do pref.	7	8.11	..	..	..	..	..	93	86
Canada Iron, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5½
do pref.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30¾	25¼
Steel of Canada, com.	7	9.21	76½	75½	76½	76	1023	83	69½
do pref.	7	6.63	105½	105	105½	105¼	27	105½	99½
Milling—									
Canada Bread, com.	4	4.87	83	82	83	82½	311	83	63
do pref.	7	6.89	100½	100	100½	100	291	100½	95
Inter. Milling, pref.	7	7.29	96	95½	96	94½	30	96½	93
Lake of Woods, com.	12	6.44	186	186	186	185	10	186	167
do pref.	7	5.88	..	..	..	..	..	120	115½
Maple Leaf, com.	..	..	78	76	76	80	80	80	59
do pref.	7	7.14	98	98	98	98	50	98¼	87
Ogilvie Flour, com.	12	3.87	310	310	310	310	5	335	304
do pref.	7	5.78	121	121	121	121	20	121	116
Shredded Wheat, com.	8+1	6.47	..	..	..	..	..	139	135
St. Law. Flour, com.	6	8.57	72	70	70	74½	160	75	66½
do pref.	7	7.48	..	..	..	..	..	95	89
West. Can. Flour	*8	7.61	105	105	105	105	6	106¼	98
Utilities—									
Bell Telephone	8	5.81	137½	136	137½	135	293	137½	.125
Consumers Gas	10	5.91	170	169	170	167½	49	169	159
Dom. Telegraph	6	6.74	..	..	..	..	..	44½	43
Kaministiquia	8	8.33	96	96	96	96	25	113½	97
Mackay, com.	7	6.08	116	114½	115	115½	407	120¼	102½
do pref.	4	6.01	67½	66½	66½	67	107	71½	65
Mexican Light, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18
do pref.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	38
Montreal L. H. & Pr. Cons.	7	4.05	174	172¼	174	174½	1741	176¼	140½
Montreal Telegraph	8	6.15	52	52	52	51½	10	52½	48
Ottawa L.H. & Pr.	6	6.57	92¼	92	92¼	92	68	100	91
Quebec Power, com.	..	..	92½	92	92	94	190	95	64
do pref.	7	6.66	105	105	105	104	35	105	90
Shawinigan	7	5.16	137½	135½	135	135	611	137½	118½
South Can. Power	1.00	..	70	67½	67½	70	356	71	51½
Transportation—									
Canadian Pacific Rly	10	6.82	149	145¼	147½	149¾	383	154¼	147½
Canada Steamships, com.	..	..	15½	12	12	12	205	16	10
do pref.	..	..	46¾	46	46	47	326	51	41½
Tractions—									
Barcelona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	12¾
Brazilian	4	8.33	48	47	47¼	47½	1301	53¾	41¾
Detroit Un. Rly.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72½	25
Duluth-Superior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	19½
Illinois Traction, com.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	60
do pref.	6	6.48	92½	92½	92½	92¾	7	94	87
Montreal Trams	10	5.98	167	167	167	168¾	100	171	148
Ottawa Traction	4	6.66	60	60	60	60	5	60	30
Porto Rico Rlys, com.	..	..	30	30	30	30	15	30	17
do pref.	7	9.03	78	77	77½	78	47	78	66
Quebec Rly.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18½	14½
Toronto Railway	..	..	100¾	98	100¼	98¾	2600	100¾	80
Twin City, com.	4	8.51	47	45½	45¾	47½	167	79	45
Winnipeg Elec, com.	..	..	35½	33¾	33¾	36	410	36½	24
do pref.	7	8.21	86	84½	84½	86	137	87½	75
Textiles—									
Can. Conn. Cotton pref.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	53¾
Can. Converters	7	9.15	76½	75	76	78	16	80	70
Can. Cottons, com.	8	8.08	..	..	..	..	..	111	85½
do pref.	6	6.66	..	..	..	..	..	91	86½
Can. Woollens, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5½
do pref.	..	..	34½	34½	34½	34½	25	41½	34
Dom. Textile, com.	4.00	6.66	60½	60	60½	60¼	248	66	53¾
do pref.	7	6.36	110	110	110	109	14	110	104¾
Monarch Knitting, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
do pref.	7	9.72	72	71	72	71	35	82	65
Montreal Cotton, com.	6	6.59	..	..	..	..	..	100	89½
do pref.	7	6.66	..	..	..	..	..	107	104
Penmans, com.	8	5.44	148	146	146	148½	105	165	134
do pref.	6	6.12	97½	97½	97½	97½	5	98	92
Wabasso Cotton	4.00	7.84	51	51	51	50	10	72	47
General Industrials—									
Amer. Salesbook, com.	5	12.82	39	39	39	36	15	47	36
do pref.	7	7.69	91	91	91	89½	23	95	85
Asbestos, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	19
do pref.	6	9.09	66	66	66	66	40	70¾	52
Atlantic Sugar, com.	..	..	17⅜	13½	14	15½	110	21¾	11
do pref.	..	..	40	38	38	38	55	89	80
Bird & Son, pref.	7	8.75	..	..	..	..	..	89	80
B. C. Fishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8
Burt, F. N., com.	10	7.57	132½	132¾	132½	132	7	137¾	131
do pref.	7	5.34	..	..	..	..	..	136	131
Canada Cement, com.	6	6.89	87½	87	87	86¾	70	93	83
do pref.	7	6.66	105	104	105	104	68	108	102¼
Cons. Rubber, pref.	7	7.77	..	..	..	..	..	90	73
Can. Gen. Electric, com.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	58½	52½
do pref.	7	6.25	56	56	56	56	10	56½	51¾
Can. Indust. Alcohol	10	..	35¾	34	34¾	35	2484	35¾	26
Canadian Salt	8	7.37	..	..	..	..	..	115½	108½
Carr. Factories, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2¾	¾
do pref.	..	..	15	15	15	17	29	17	15
City Dairy, com.	3	..	60	59	59¾	58½	274	59	40¼
do pref.	7	6.57	106½	106½	106½	106½	4	110	104
Crows Nest Coal	6	12.76	47	47	47	47	10	51½	46
Cuban Can. Sugar, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6
do pref.	..	..	35	35	35	40	3	54	33
Dom. Canners, com.	..	..	35	35	35	35	120	35¾	20¾
do pref.	7	7.95	88	88	88	89	20	90	82
Dominion Glass, com.	7	6.33	111	110	111	111	135	113	110
do pref.	7	6.60	106	106	106	106	30	107	103
Dominion Stores, com.	1.00	..	25	25	25	21	3	30	24½
do pref.	8	8.98	89	89	89	89	3	92¾	81
Davies, Wm. (A)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	11¾
Eastern Theatres, com.	..	..	14¾	14½	14¾	14½	11	14¾	12
do pref.	7	10.29	..	..	..	..	..	70	67
Ford Motor	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	485	440
Goodwins, com.	..	..	35	35	35	35	25	48½	17
do pref.	7	10.00	70	70	70	70	20	95	69½
Goodyear Tire, pref.	7	8.86	79	77¾	78½	75	130	81¾	71
Frontenac Breweries, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73¾	60
Frontenac Breweries, pref.	7	7.71	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	2	122	90
Holt, Renfrew, pref.	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	52
Interprov. Brick, com.	6	9.09	..	..	..	..	..	66½	66
King Ed. Hotel	..	..	19¾	19¾	19¾	21	4	21	21
Lyall Construction	..	..	10	10	10	10¼	5	21	10
Macdonald, A.	..	..	2	2	2	2	15	5	4
National Breweries, com.	4.00	7.14	56½	55½	56½	56	658	58	48½
do pref.	7	6.86	102	102	102	102	25	102	99
Pacific Burt, com.	6	6.59	91	91	91	92	1	101	91
do pref.	7	6.79	103½	103	103½	104	21	106	100
Port Hope Sanitary, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50½	49
do pref.	7	7.77	..	..	..	..	..	90	90
Rogers, Wm. A. com.	..	..	56	55¼	56	55	5	70	45
do pref.	7+1¾	7.60	..	..	..	..	..	100	86
Russell Motor, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17½
do pref.	7	14.00	50	50	50	50	20	56	48
Sherwin Williams, com.	6	4.91	124½	122	122	123	50	128½	100
do pref.	7	6.89	101½	101½	101½	101	7	103	98
Sterling Coal	4	9.09	44½	44	44	44½	45	44	40
Tooke Bros., pref.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	38
Tuckett Tobacco, com.	4	6.78	59	58½	59	60	30	64½	57
do pref.	7	7.44	94	94	94	96½	3	97	92½
Woods Manufacturing, com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	25
do pref.	7	11.11	..	..	..	..	..	67	63
Trust and Loan—									
Canada Landed	10	6.25	80	80	80	80	21	86	78¾
Can. Permanent	12	6.52	..	..	..	..	..	187	179
Colonial Invest.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4
Hamilton Prov.	10	6.89	..	..	..	..	..	146	141
Huron & Erie	7	5.69	..	..	..	..	..	125	120
Landed Banking	9	6.52	..	..	..	..	..	148	138
Montreal Loan	12	6.48	..	..	..	..	..	46¾	46¾
National Trust	12	5.66	..	..	..	..	..	215	210
Real Estate Loan	7	7.86	89	89	89	89	5	89	85
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12	5.71	210	210	210	212	4	210	202
Toronto Mortgage	10	5.86	..	..	..	..	..	25¾	81½
Union Trust	7	8.23	..	..	..	..	..	85	84

SPEED WAGON



Speed Wagon Dominance Etc.

There Are Reo Dealers Everywhere

Reo Motor Car Company of Canada, Limited · Windsor, Ontario

An Authorized Investment For Life Insurance Funds Which Will Pay You 7%

Covering The New Metropolitan Building

Life insurance companies—of necessity—must be conservative in their investments. The law insists that they shall—for safeguarding their policy holders' interests and protection.

Under the Dominion Insurance Act, the 7% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold bonds of the Metropolitan Building, Limited, are an authorized investment for Canadian Life Insurance Companies. Leading Canadian Insurance Companies have already invested in these bonds.

The Metropolitan Building—now being erected at the southwest corner of Adelaide and Victoria streets, Toronto—will be 21 stories in height and the highest office building in the British Empire. Its First Mortgage Bond issue is $1,025,000. These bonds are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

The greater portion of the issue has already been purchased by conservative investors. The attractiveness of the yield and the ample security back of the Metropolitan Bonds have appealed to them.

For 4,000 years first mortgages have maintained their record as sound and safe investments. In the form of METROPOLITAN 7% GOLD BONDS, this mortgage offers;

1. SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL
2. FAIR AND STABLE INCOME.
3. QUICK CONVERTIBILITY INTO CASH
4. FREEDOM FROM CARE
5. LONG TERM TO RUN
6. CONVENIENT DENOMINATIONS
7. POSSIBILITY OF APPRECIATION

Conservative valuation of the land and building, made by the National Trust Company Real Estate Department and the Carswell Construction Company, reaches a total of $1,780,000.

The first mortgage bond issue is only 57½% of this conservative valuation. In other words the property value exceeds by 73½% the amount of the first mortgage bonds issued.

We recommend these bonds for conservative investment.

PRICE 100 and Accrued Interest YIELDING 7%

Orders may be telegraphed or telephoned to us at our expense, and bonds will be delivered to purchasers free of all delivery charges.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO. LIMITED — HOUSSER, WOOD & COMPANY LIMITED — BANKERS BOND COMPANY LIMITED — MURRAY & COMPANY — STEWART SCULLY COMPANY LIMITED

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based on information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities. 28

Pulp and Paper

UNITED STATES URGED TO SUPPLY OWN PULPWOOD

Increasing Dependence On Canada is Being Realized

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK.—That it is possible for the American paper industry not only to supply all the paper the American market needs, but to completely eliminate imports of pulpwood, is the conclusion reached by the forest service of the United States department of agriculture after some months spent studying the American paper industry pulpwood problem. This conclusion, buttressed by a formidable array of facts, is set forth in a report the service has just issued under the title of "How the United States Can Meet Its Present and Future Pulpwood Requirements."

The report which was prepared at the request of the American Paper and Pulp Association, through the committee the association appointed some months ago to study ways and means of perpetuating the American pulp and paper industry, claims that the American industry can win control of its own market and independence by growing more pulpwood. How this is to be done the report attempts to show.

Canada is Dominant

While the report describes the growing dependence of most of the American newsprint mills upon Canadian wood as merely a minor phase of the larger problem of conserving for the use of future generations the forest resources of the United States, the spectre of growing Canadian domination of the American paper industry looms back of almost every paragraph of the report.

Canada, according to the report, furnishes the pulpwood for thirty-seven per cent. of the entire American paper requirements, and about equally in the form of pulpwood, pulp and paper. Thirty-seven per cent. of the United States entire newsprint requirements are imported from Canada as paper—more than the amount of newsprint manufactured from domestic wood.

This situation the authors of the report look upon as being highly undesirable. They stand for the creation of a permanent American pulp and paper industry, capable of meeting all the domestic needs of the United States, which will rest on a basis of home-grown lumber. In this way and, in this way only, they claim, cheaper paper will be assured the consumer in the United States. They base their belief that this is a possibility, upon the known productive capacity of United States forest soils and the abundant supplies of other raw materials needed in the manufacture of paper at present available in the United States.

Requirements are Vast

To emphasize the urgency of the problem which faces the American pulp and paper industry, the report states that the United States now requires for papermaking purposes 9,148,000 cords of wood annually; that American paper requirements have quadrupled since 1899, and that available information indicates that the supremacy of wood as the chief pulp material will continue. But although the demand for paper has increased so rapidly since 1899, American forests now supply only 49 per cent. of the pulpwood required in the United States paper industry. In 1889 they supplied 83 per cent.

The report throughout stresses the fact that the increasing volume of foreign-grown wood has been reaching the American market largely in the form of pulp and paper. Pulpwood imports, although important, now constitute only 19 per cent. of the wood consumed in American mills, and only 11 per cent. of all the total paper consumed in the United States Paper and pulp imports now constitute an equivalent of 42 per cent. of the pulpwood needed for the United States entire paper requirements. About half of the pulpwood imports are used for sulphite, three-tenths for mechanical pulp and the remainder for soda pulps.

United States Supply is Going

This situation has arisen despite the fact that the forests of practically every region in the United States are being cut much more rapidly than they are being replaced by growth, and that in most regions the original timber supplies have been greatly reduced. From the point of view of the authors of the report, the worst part of this situation is the fact that the depletion is most complete where the greater part of the American pulp and paper industry is now concentrated in the Middle Atlantic, New England and Lake States. Says the report:

"The most urgent phase of the pulp and paper problem of the immediate future," continues the report, "is to secure annually an additional 870,000 cords of spruce, hemlock and balsam, and 180,000 cords of aspen pulpwood from our own forests, to offset pulpwood imports. Purely economic causes make this problem urgent, regardless of any other considerations or possible developments. Closely related to the pulpwood import problem, and only a little less urgent, is the growing shortage of pulp timber in nearly all the Middle Atlantic, New England and Lake States, which in itself must be met and faced in the near future. The Middle Atlantic States use 73 per cent. of the total pulpwood imports and New York alone uses 57 per cent. Twenty-one per cent. of the imports goes to New England.

"An important but less urgent phase of the problem is to secure from American forests the pulpwood required to offset present pulp and paper imports. Including the amounts indicated above, this would require a total increase in the spruce fir-hemlock cut of about 3,916,000 cords annually, in the pine pulpwood cut of 773,000 cords and in the cut of various hardwoods of 196,000 cords.

"The third phase of the problem is to meet increasing future paper requirements from our own forests, if possible. This based upon the increase in the requirements of the last decade or two, would necessitate a further increase in the spruce-fir-hemlock cut of 237,000 cords a year, in the pine cut of 110,000 cords, and in the hardwood cut of 23,000 cords. Upon the basis of possible paper consumption of 13½ million tons by about 1950 there would be required at that time, under present manufacturing practices, nearly 12 million cords of spruce, fir and hemlock, 2 million cords of pine and one million cords of hardwood or about 15 million cords in all."

The Forest Service suggests that the problem thus described must be solved largely by growing more wood. Although some increase in the available supply of American wood can be affected by devising new pulping processes, using a wider variety of woods, it apparently believes that most emphasis must be placed upon forest conservation and development. There should be less waste in the pulping processes now used, and attempts should be made to increase the use of "sawmill waste" in the paper industry. With greater efficiency in the saw mills of the country, the report estimates that 20 million cords of wood a year could be saved for the pulp mills.

Talks Double Output

With such an integration of the forest industries as exists in Sweden, the Forest Service believes it should be easy for the United States to double the 15 million cords increase needed to make the American pulp and paper industry independent. The report concludes:

"The main reliance in ultimately and fully meeting our pulpwood requirements must, however, be placed upon the growing of timber. The possible margin of growth on our present area of forest land, under intensive forest management, over the present drain, would ultimately amount to about 12 million cords of the pulp species. To this should be added the part of about 11 million cords of pulp species, now lost annually by fire and disease, which it is possible to save by better protection. To both should be added 2 million cords annually from Alaska. Out of this total would be met the 10½ million cord difference between the present cut from our forests and the ultimate cut of 15 million cords of pulpwood."

BONDHOLDERS BUY IN RIORDON PROPERTIES

But Idea That International Will Eventually Acquire Not Disposed of

If International Paper purchases the Riordon properties from the bondholders who took them over at Monday's sale, as many believe will happen despite denials, it will be no new idea on the part of the United States company. In fact it should be the consummation of an idea of Phillip T. Dodge, now chairman of the International Board, nearly fifteen years ago. As far back as 1911, International held an option on the Gatineau properties and had a special survey made of the situation by R. O. Sweezey. The option, it is understood called for a substantially smaller sum than the bondholders bid the properties in at on Monday, and also smaller than the purchase price paid for the Riordon interests.

After the sale, the following statement was issued by the Riordon Company:

"At the sale of the Riordon and Gatineau properties, held recently, the Kipawa and Gatineau were bid in by W. E. McGregor, who is the chairman of the committee representing the eight per cent. bondholders, and the Merritton properties (including the Ticonderoga stock), were bid in by Wallace D. Donham, who is the chairman of the committee representing the six per cent. bondholders."

The properties offered included the Kipawa Mill capable of producing 50,000 tons of bleached sulphite pulp per annum, the Hawkesbury Mill with a possible production of 35,000 tons of pulp per annum, the Bronson timber limits, the Quinze timber limits, the Hawkesbury timber limits and the whole property of the Gatineau Company, comprising timber and undeveloped water power.

The properties, as offered, were subject to very substantial liens and subject to these liens the property bid in by Mr. McGregor fetched a total of $7,002,000, and that bid in by Mr. Donham fetched a total of $300,500.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER

Although production of International Paper Company is running at only about 75 per cent. capacity, with the preferred dividend for the entire year earned in the six months it is still possible for the company to show moderate earnings for 1924 on the common stock. The first half year earnings actually covered the period's proportion of fixed charges, the full year's preferred dividends of $1,500,000 and a small balance to the good. Thus it is necessary in the second six months to earn only the fixed charges for the period before profits commence to accrue on the slightly less than $20,000,000 common, says the Boston News Bureau.

However, President Graustein has already pointed out that because of low water, curtailed production of newsprint and reduction in price, there is reason to expect a distinctly poorer showing for the second half of 1924 than for the first half.

International Paper in the 1923 year earned after preferred dividends $11.59 a share on the common against a net loss in 1922 of $7,572,390.

The management of the company still has under consideration the question of a site for the proposed new mill in Canada for manufacture of newsprint. Among the possible sites are Quebec, Sorel, and Batiscan, while the choice may even fall on Three Rivers where the company owns a fine modern newsprint mill with a capacity of about 320 tons a day. The new plant under consideration will add about 150 tons to the daily capacity of the company.

FIRST FULL YEAR OF ST. LAWRENCE PAPER MILLS GOOD

Company Earned $3 a Share On Its Common Stock

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—St. Lawrence Paper Mills issued its first financial report this week, and it indicated that this company started to make money from the first days of its operation. There is every reason to believe that the statement presented has been conservatively drawn up. It showed profits of $785,000. These profits are sufficient to meet the annual bond interest of the company, depreciation charges as at the same rate as last year, preferred dividends, and still leave about $3 a share for each of the 50 shares of no par value common stock. This is a demonstration of what can be done with a company when it has such strong financial backing that capital can be raised quickly and at low cost.

Dividing the Earnings

Net earnings for the year totalled $785 337, which has been disposed of as follows:

Profits	$785,337
Depreciation	271,265
Interest	168,775
Balance to P. & L.	$345,297

The president, Noah A. Timmins, points out in connection with interest charges that the largest part of the interest payments during the year were against the company's bank loan. This loan has now been liquidated. Interest charges on the $2,500,000 of bonds total $162 500 a year. He also points out that in addition to the $2,500,000 of bonds sold, 15,000 shares of preferred stock were sold during the year, and adds the interesting note that this stock brought par to the company's treasury. The outstanding preferred stock now totals $2 500 000, which is the amount of cash that has been put into the mill by the directors and their associates in addition to the money raised from the public by the sale of bonds.

Current assets were over a million dollars, if certain deferred assets are included. Excluding these, working capital shows up as follows:

Current assets	$943,028
Current liabilities	235,344
	$707,684

In figuring inventories, finished goods were taken at cost of production, and the wood pile was written down to cover any possible loss.

Preferred Equalized

A dividend of four per cent. has been paid on the first million of preferred stock to be issued. This brought the dividends on that stock up to July 1, 1923, which was the opening of the fiscal year covered by this report. It is to be assumed that the $40,000 in dividends on the first million dollars of preferred was paid out of earnings of the period before this first complete fiscal year opened, as no deductions of this amount is shown in the profit and loss account.

MATTAGAMI PULP

S. R. Armstrong, of the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., states that his mill had shipped approximately 6,000 tons of unbleached sulphite during the month of August, 95 per cent. of which went to the United States. The mill is turning out on an average of from 170 to 180 tons of unbleached sulphite per day.

PROVINCIAL PAPER

Word from the Provincial Paper Co.'s mill at Port Arthur states that the two new pulp grinders, which were recently installed, are operating satisfactorily. The mill now has a total capacity of fine quality ground wood pulp of from 30 to 35 tons daily. The company are also manufacturing about 60 tons a day of sulphite — mostly bleached — and about 35 tons of paper per day.

PRICE BROTHERS

The other day at Price Bros. Kenogami mill, No. 6 machine, a 234-inch machine, broke all production records by turning out 111.8 tons of standard newsprint in 24 hours. This machine was made by Charles Walmsley & Co. (Canada) Limited.

FORD PROFITS WERE RE-INVESTED

Analysis of Balance Sheets Shows $86,000,000 Returned to Plant Last Year

DETROIT.—Amended balance sheets show Ford Motor Co. invested nearly all its approximate $100,000,000 profits for the year 1923 in plant expansion and in purchase of facilities for controlling raw materials.

The report for December 31, 1923, compared with the report for December 31, 1922, shows that $63,569,000 was invested in real estate and equipment. It also shows that $22,475,000 was invested in stocks and bonds, a large portion of which represents, it is understood, the various Ford holdings such as the Fordson Coal Co., the glass company and others. The increase in these two items is approximately $86,000,000, leaving but $14,000,000 to be accounted for in other ways.

The outstanding feature of the comparison is the $99,242,888 gain in surplus from $342,798,193 on December 31, 1922, to $442,041,081 on December 31, 1923. This compares with a gain of $124,192,862 for the 12 months ending June 30, 1923, and $133,248,624 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1922.

Gain in surplus per unit produced shows a further downward trend compared with previous periods. For 1923 on production of 2,120,848 cars, trucks, tractors and Lincolns, the gain per unit was $47, against $67 per unit during the 12 months ended June 30, 1923, and $123 per unit for 12 months ended June 30, 1922.

G. T. P. Debenture Holders Think Better of Chances

LONDON.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway debenture stockholders' committee have issued a statement detailing the position of the stockholders. The statement expresses a favorable opinion as to the prospects for the payment of future interest on the debentures, in view of the payment of interest for the year 1923, which was decided upon by the Dominion government some time ago.

The question still unsettled, according to the statement, includes the Canadian government's liability for debenture interest independently of the earnings of either the Grand Trunk Pacific or the Grand Trunk Railway, also the matter of arrears of interest not paid.

The committee does not state what new basis of security for the payment of debenture interest is contemplated by the debenture holders, but presumably the committee will propose an unconditional guarantee by the government at Ottawa for future interest payment.

August Motor Output Showed Gain on July

NEW YORK.—Motor output in August was 268,477 cars and trucks according to National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Continued conservative improvement in the automobile business is indicated by this figure, a gain of 2 per cent. over July which in turn exceeded June by 6½ per cent.

Rate of production is 22 per cent. under a year ago, which is regarded as not surprising since output early in the year was much higher than in 1923. Dealers' stocks are well liquidated and present manufacture is based on orders from the field.

FREE SEEDLINGS FOR FARMERS

HALIFAX.—By next summer there will be 10,000,000 seedlings at Frank Barnjum's Nursery at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, and these will be distributed free of charge to the farmers of Nova Scotia. It is hoped in this way to get the reforestation of the sea coast of the province under way on a broad scale.

ROTARY MOTOR STOCK SALE IS HELD ILLEGAL

Buffalo Judge Refuses to Vacate Injunction at Request of Company

BUFFALO.—On the grounds that the advertising matter issued by the Champion Rotary Motors Co., Inc., was false, misleading and "artfully arranged to excite the cupidity of the simple and undiscerning," Justice Brennan has refused to lift the temporary injunction he granted against the concern a month ago restraining it from selling stock. In a letter to Deputy Attorney-General Studley, sent through the offices of the local deputy attorney-general, Michael Montesano to the counsel who represented the motors company, the court outlines his reasons for refusing to comply with the company's request. The justice's letter states:

"The prospectus and the advertising matter and statements of the Champion Rotary Motors Co., Inc., herein contained much that is false and misleading, false at least in the sense that there result false impressions. The matter is subtly and artfully arranged to excite the cupidity of simple, undiscerning and credulous people.

"It is no answer to this that it is simply 'shop talk or legitimate puffing.' This is reprehensible enough and doubtless is within the statute's condemnation.

"Designed to Protect Credulous"

"The statute is designed to protect the credulous and the simple investor and save him from his own foolish cupidity. It evidences a new solicitude for the unwary and credulous among us. It should be sympathetically construed in order that its beneficent end be attained.

'I do not believe that the fraudulent practice referred to necessarily implies an actionable deceit. It is fraud or false representation in a broader sense. It contemplates statements that mislead and deceive and situations which, if the facts were candidly, truthfully and artlessly recited, would produce a wholly different impression.

"It cannot be said, therefore, that this license has any considerable value, since it might be forfeited at any time at the pleasure of the owner of the patent. Doubtless the merits of this device and the defendant's property therein could be adequately and inoffensively presented. This should be done, and having done this, the defendant might proceed with the sale of its stock, but it should not be permitted to attract the credulous by artful and subtle statements.

"This is precisely the evil which the law attacks, and we would emasculate the statute if we test its validity by the narrow rules governing actionable deceit. Statements are false as tested by intended and produced impressions upon ordinary minds. This statute, I believe, has a larger scope than the narrow rules of the law of deceit."

The next move of the attorney-general's office, according to Studley, will be an equity court action to make the temporary restraining order a permanent one.

Moody's Service for Investors

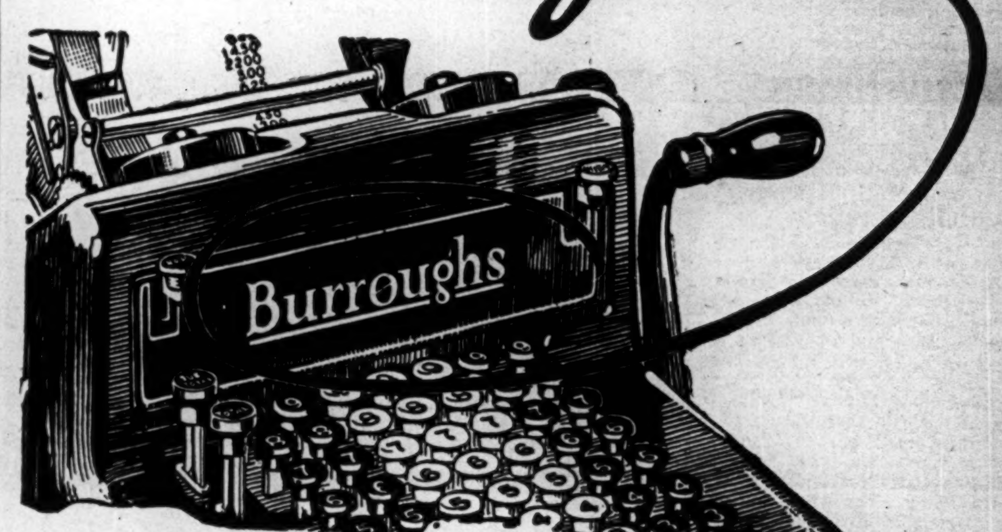
MAINTAINS constant supervision over clients' investments, includes detailed audits and reports on securities held, periodic review of holdings, inquiry privilege, special reports as desired and other valuable features.

Write for descriptive literature.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
JOHN MOODY, President
35 Nassau Street New York
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON LOS ANGELES

Burroughs—the mark of a quality product—Burroughs

Try this



15 days free!

Perhaps you have thought as you struggled through an unusual amount of figuring, brain weary and fagged out, "I believe I should get a Burroughs Adding Machine." But you have put it off, waiting possibly until your business grows a little bigger.

Here is an opportunity for you to try a Burroughs now, an opportunity for you to find out first hand without cost, if it will not save valuable time for you—if it will not prevent costly errors and if it will not increase your profits.

By taking advantage of this free trial offer you place yourself under no obligation. Simply phone the Burroughs office and the machine will be delivered promptly. Use it on all your figure work for 15 days—adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing—then decide whether or not you can afford to handle your figures without a Burroughs.

Burroughs Machines are priced as low as $145. Small down payment and easy terms.

If you decide to keep it, a small down payment and easy monthly terms will quickly pay for it. Thousands of business men have said that a Burroughs Adding Machine pays for itself in a few months by its savings.

To try the machine costs you nothing. Delay may prove expensive. Phone the Burroughs office today or if you prefer, mail the coupon.

Burroughs Adding Machine of Canada, Ltd.
700 McDougall Ave., Windsor, Ont. Phone Seneca 448

Burroughs

Adding Machines | Bookkeeping Machines | BETTER FIGURES MAKE BIGGER PROFITS | Calculating Machines | Billing Machines

Burroughs Adding Machine of Canada, Ltd.
700 McDougall Ave., Windsor, Ont.
Without assuming an obligation, I would like to have a Burroughs Adding Machine on 15 days' free trial.
Name
Business
Address

The Wabasso Cotton
Company, Limited

THREE RIVERS, P. Q.

Manufacturers of Fine White Cotton, also Spinners' Fine Counts of Yarns

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited

Jute and Cotton Bags
Hessians, Buckrams
Paddings and Twine
Tents
Flags
Tarpaulins
Clothing and Cotton Fabrics

FACTORIES AT
MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA
WINNIPEG, WELLAND

HEAD OFFICE
MONTREAL

Dominion Textile Company
LIMITED

Manufacturers of

COTTON FABRIC

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Atlantic Sugar Refineries
LIMITED

General Offices:
211 McGILL STREET
MONTREAL

Refineries - St. John, N.B.

MAPLE LEAF
BRAND
ALCOHOL

HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE

Ethyl Alcohol—Cologne Spirits
Denatured Alcohol (All formulae)

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. Limited
MONTREAL
Distributing Warehouses
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LTD.
Makers of FIVE ROSES FLOUR
Mills at Keewatin, Portage la Prairie, Medicine Hat
DAILY CAPACITY 13,700 BARRELS

President: FRANK S. MEIGHEN
Vice-President: WM. W. HUTCHISON

DIRECTORS:
Geo. V. Hastings, Abner Kingman, R. M. Ballantyne, J. K. L. Ross, Tancrede Bienvenu, R. W. Reford, W. R. Allan, Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.

Canadian Paperboard Company Limited
Largest Manufacturers of Paperboard in Canada.
Mills at Montreal, P.Q., Campbellford, Ont., Frankford, Ont.
HEAD OFFICE: 2 Seigneurs Street MONTREAL

Utilities

SPAIN GIVES UP TELEPHONES TO PRIVATE CONCERN

In Order to Secure Desired Development and Service

NEW YORK.—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation confirm dispatches from Madrid that the King of Spain had signed the decree authorizing the execution of a contract already approved by the military directorate with the Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana, which was organized by the I. T. and T. in co-operation with leading Spanish banks, for the construction and operation of a general telephone system throughout Spain. The new company, it was stated, would take over and consolidate the existing government-owned telephone system with the systems of the principal private concessionaires. It is a Spanish corporation.

This Spanish company "proposes not only to finance its operations very largely with Spanish capital, but also to encourage the fullest development of the manufacture of telephone equipment in Spain," the International Corporation's statement said: "The International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation of New York, besides its financial interest, will act as the technical and financial adviser of the new company in connection with the extensive program of expansion and development which will be announced in due course of time."

Spain's system is the first in any European country to be taken over for operation and extension by the International. Similar negotiations have been under way in France and Italy, and further developments in Europe are expected. The International already has an executive and engineering force in Spain. Spain is the first European country to permit a government-owned system to go under private control along the lines of American telephone systems. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has no connection with the projects of the International Corporation, which is a separate company.

The International will develop the Spanish system entirely along automatic lines. On Jan. 1, 1923, Madrid, with a population of 766,000, had only 15,483 telephone stations, while the country as a whole had but 82,500. European telephone communication has generally been impoverished by the war and is in need of both financial and physical rehabilitation.

PUBLIC UTILITIES HEAVY INVESTORS

Require to Sink $4 to $6 for Every Dollar of Income—Have Not Big "Turnover"

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The letter of J. S. Norris, vice-president of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, issued to all employees in connection with the consolidation of the Quebec-New England Hydro Corporation with his company, contained the statement that "a public utility like ours cannot be likened to an industrial or commercial enterprise."

This statement has caused the editor of "Power's" staff bulletin to inquire: "What is then the essential difference?"

To a proper understanding of the public utility business it is essential to understand the disparity between the volume of business done and the investment of public utility companies compared with other normal merchandising or manufacturing enterprises.

In practically every other line of business the volume of business done is greatly in excess of the investment.

A grocer with an investment of $5,000 expects to do six times that volume of gross business yearly, and if he makes two per cent. on his gross sales, he earns 12 per cent.

A retail dry goods store or a shoe merchant expects to turn his capital approximately four times a year, or, in other words, do a business four times as great as the capital investment.

The relation of gross income to investment is pretty generally known to the ordinary retail business and the average man has little hesitancy in thinking that the same relationship is true of the electric light and power business.

The average electric light and power company must invest $4 to $6 for every dollar of gross annual income, wherein lies one of the essential differences between it and other business from a financial standpoint.

Motor Bus Supplementing Electric Street Railway

NEW YORK.—Frederic T. Wood who is the president of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, operating in New York, has recently supplied a statement in which he predicts that eventually motor buses will supplant trolley cars throughout the country. He considers the mobility of motor buses their greatest asset and prophesies that under capable management, with service as the policy, the future of the motor bus system is almost limitless. He presents logical reasons for his statement as follows:

1. Faster movement is possible through congested traffic—not subject to delays by others breaking down or getting in their path.
2. Express service may be run without affecting normal operation.
3. Individual breakdowns have no general effect on balance of service.
4. Switchbacks may be effected at any point to meet temporary and unusual requirements of traffic.
5. Diversion may be made from regular routes in case of fire, accidents, etc.
6. Special service may be inaugurated over entirely new routes to hospitals, picnics, camp meetings and the like, on a moment's notice.
7. Less boarding and alighting accidents, since buses may be stopped adjacent to the sidewalk.
8. Each unit being self-contained, the service is less liable to interruption.
9. Quieter operation.
10. Greater and more expeditious handling and distributing capacity in and out of congested areas, as surface car lines laid in streets, blocks apart, are limited by track capacity of each line. Bus capacity is equal to street capacity, and instead of operating in streets blocks apart, may be placed on every street, parallel and transverse, leading to and from congested areas.
11. Less weight per passenger.

ALABAMA TRACTION CHANGE NOMINAL

Transfer of Assets Involves no Loss to Canada, Which Only Had Head Office

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The proposed sale of Alabama Traction to a new corporation to be known as the Southeastern Power and Light Company will affect Canadian investors little if to any degree at all. Canadian interest in the Alabama Traction has been three-fold; the company was incorporated in Canada; it was promoted by a former Canadian, and its shares were listed in head office at Montreal. But there has never been a large amount of Canadian capital in the company.

The plan of exchange involves giving 7 per cent. preferred stock in the new company for the 6 per cent. preferred in the present company.

The move is made in the interests of easier financing. Alabama Traction was financed in England under Sir E. Mackay Edgar, and was incorporated in Canada to help with the British financing. Since the outbreak of war it has been financed through an American subsidiary and now about 75 per cent. of the securities are held in the United States. As the company is likely to continue to be financed in the States, it is being definitely made an American corporation by transfer of shares from the Canadian company to the American.

The holder of each share of common stock of the Traction Company will receive two shares of common stock of the Southeastern Company. The shares of the last-mentioned company are without nominal or par value, but the preferred shares are entitled to $100 cash on any distribution of assets.

Jamaica Public Service Earnings Moving Up

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — Earnings of Jamaica Public Service Corporation continue to show increases from month to month. The economies effected by the new owners, as well as the results of new capital investments, are reflected in both gross and net earnings.

Earnings for July and for the twelve months ending with July compare as follows:

	July, 1924	July, 1923	Increase
Gross	$49.026.40	$44,213.44	$4,812.96
Operating	34,009.87	32,400.24	1,609.63
Net	15,016.53	11,813.20	3,203.33
Interest	6,501.92	7,023.82	x 521.90
Balance	8,514.61	4,789.38	3,725.23

x—Decrease.

12 Months Ending July 31, 1924

Gross earnings	$565,314.95
Oper. Exp. and Taxes	385,210.35
Net Earnings	180,104.60
Interest Charges	77,134.55
Balance	$102,970.05

OTTAWA RIVER POWER

Construction work is now proceeding vigorously on the plant of the Ottawa River Power company. The site of the new dam and power house that will soon be the source of much additional power for the industries and communities of the flourishing Ottawa valley is a scene of great activity. Hundreds of men are at work bringing to completion this new and impressive addition to Canada's wealth-creating water-power developments.

Construction work got under way at the first of November last and has gradually been speeded up. It is now anticipated that the development, consisting of a power house with machinery installed to develop 22,500 h.p. and dam and substructure completed for further installations to add 45,000 h.p., will be completed by next New Year's Day. Present expectations are that power will be turned on by December 1. At the present time about 775 men are employed at the work and weekly some $18,000 in wages is paid out to these men for themselves and their families.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER

Hemmings Falls, on the St. Francis River in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, is just now one of the busiest spots in Canada. Some three hundred and fifty workmen are hurrying forward the construction of the new water-power development of the Southern Canada Power Company. Work has been under way on this development since November, 1923, and according to present indications the 30,000 h.p. to be initially installed will be available in March of next year. Power will be turned on before that date. "Juice" from the development will be fed into the transmission and distributing system of the company from about the first of the year if the current rate of construction progress is maintained.

When completed, this development will be by far the largest power development in Eastern Canada south of the St. Lawrence River, and will give to Southern Canada Power Company much new power that is badly needed to meet the growing demands for energy in the company's fertile area of service. The original development at Hemmings Falls will produce 30,000 h.p. which will later be increased to 40,000 h.p.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR

The preferred dividend of Duluth-Superior Traction Company, due October 1st, will be postponed in all probability, no meeting having yet been held for its declaration. It is not anticipated that the dividend will be definitely passed; the directors are said to be hoping for an improvement in conditions which will warrant action. The dividends are cumulative. They were deferred for the three latter quarters of 1921, but the arrears of three per cent. were made up during 1922 and 1923.

WOOLWORTH SALES INCREASE

NEW YORK.—F. W. Woolworth Co. report sales for August and the eight months with comparisons as follows:

	1924	1923	
August	$ 16,927,324	$14,964,726	+13.11%
8 mos.	124,170,209	110,668,615	+12.20%

All districts reported an increase in August over last year, the gain in the western districts being good. Of the increase reported for August, old stores accounted for $1,118,410, or 7.47 per cent. over their sales last year. In the eight month period old stores were responsible for $8,194,573 of the gain, this increase representing a gain of 7.40 per cent. over their business in the same period preceding.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS

"One more filling station, gentlemen," announced the president of the board of selectmen happily, "and the village will be able to remove all the lamp posts on Main Street."—Life.

The Measure of Your Income

DEALING chiefly with other people's money, men give unlimited time and effort to the wise administration of business, while attention to their own affairs is often casual, and sometimes even careless.

You sell your time, efforts and abilities, from which a profit is due you. Your "overhead" is the cost of living and your savings alone represents your profit.

Our booklet, "The Measure of Your Income," and our Budget Book will help you to increase your personal profits. Ask for a copy.

The Royal Bank of Canada

8429

The Laurentide Company
Limited

Manufacturers of
Ground Wood - Sulphite Pulp
Wood Boards and Newsprint Paper

GRAND'MERE :: QUEBEC

Belgo-Canadian Paper Company
Limited

Manufacturers of
Groundwood, Sulphite Pulp and Newsprint Paper

MILLS AT
SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS
in a 5% DEBENTURE of
The Great West Permanent Loan Company

5% Interest Return

SECURITY

Paid-up Capital	$2,414,663.00
Reserves	1,100,000.00
Assets	6,184,420.00

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
Branches: Toronto, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Edinburgh, Scotland.

STANDARDS of QUALITY

MADE IN CANADA

A standard quality grade of paper for every office requirement

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
MONTREAL

News of the Mines for the Investor

We have the best information on QUEBEC RAND LTD. We will gladly furnish data on these promising Rouyn properties.
BEAUVAIS & CO., LTD.
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
Main 3022
120 St. James St.
Montreal

W. M. Forrest Draper Dobie
FORREST, DOBIE & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
Specialists in Mining
Phone: Adelaide 0411.
297 BAY STREET TORONTO

GET THE NEXT THREE
Issues of the Canadian Mining Times Sent you Free and without obligation of any kind. Write Circulation Dept.
CANADIAN MINING TIMES
Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto, Canada.

KIELY & SMITH
Mining Brokers Bond Dealers
C. P. R. BUILDING, TORONTO.
Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. One of the oldest and most reliable Mining Houses.
Established 1908.

Koontz, Hickey & Co.
MINING SECURITIES
Bought - Sold - Quoted
We would be glad to furnish information on the securities of any mining company, upon request.
Adel. 6200-6400
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto

F. C. Sutherland & Co.
Members Standard Stock Exchange
Direct private wires to New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.
Correspondence Solicited.
King Edward Hotel Bldg., Toronto

WINTEMUTE & CO.
MINING BROKERS
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
CANADA LIFE BLDG.
MONTREAL

Fred A. Day, B.C.L.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Specializing in Mining and Mining Corporation law. Cable Address FADAY.
1402 C.P.R. Building, Toronto

GOLD and SILVER STOCKS
BOUGHT SOLD QUOTED
LORSCH & CO.
Established 1898
MEMBERS
Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.
Phone Main 7417-8, 56-58 King St. W.
TORONTO, CANADA.

DON ROUYN
Gold Mines Ltd.
Exceptionally well-placed holdings in the rich, new Rouyn fields.
Send for FREE MAP of the ROUYN and full information. Stock now offering.
St. Lawrence Finance Corporation
412 Dom. Express Bldg., Montreal.

ROUYN
Mining Claims for Sale
Easy Terms to Quick Buyers
Imperial Securities Co., Reg'd
164 St. James Street, Montreal.
Telephone Main 6470.

Canadian Explosives Limited
Head Office: Montreal, Que.
District Offices:
Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria, Nelson, Toronto, Cobalt, Timmins, Sudbury

EVERETT IS STRONG

Accompanying reports that some good looking veins have been opened up on the property and the rumor that the report of an engineer who has been investigating will be of a favorable character, a marked demand developed for Everett with an advance to 7½.

Malcolm Stobie, senior partner of Stobie, Forlong & Company, has been elected a member of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. He has been identified with the development of several mines in Northern Ontario, and will now give particular attention to the mining market.

PROMISING CLAIMS BEING PROSPECTED IN ONAMAN AREA

Considerable Activity Reported and New Finds Made

The new gold camp on the South Onaman River, which is situated 20 miles south of Tashota, and about 15 miles east of Lake Nipigon, holds out additional promise of bringing in some new gold-silver ore bodies. Recent geologic mapping by T. L. Gledhill, of the Ontario Department of Mines, has disclosed a belt of highly-tilted sediments of the Temiskaming type over a length of ten miles or so.

These sediments, in bands 30 to 50 chains wide, have a curving strike and swing about the noses of intrusive bosses of young massive gold-bearing granite of Algoman aspect.

The strike of the veins parallels this igneous contact rather faithfully, and the majority of the veins are found about a mile or so out from it. Country rock consist of Keewatin greenstones and Temiskaming conglomerate.

On the original discovery of the Onaman area, the Brennan-Branstrom-Pauloski group, the Canada Mines Syndicate of London, Eng., has erected a set of camps and has a crew of men at work, under the supervision of Frank James, carrying out an exploratory program. On this property the main vein system has been shown up for a distance of 1,600 feet, over which length the vein widths and mineralization look promising.

This vein system has a northeast strike and lies to the south of a mass of quartz porphyry.

Recent Discoveries

Among the more recent developments in the camp are two interesting discoveries which have been made on the southwestern end of the belt. On the Wells-Johnston group, about 60 chains southwest of mileage 57 on the eastern boundary of the Nipigon Forest Reserve, a new vein system is being uncovered by the owners.

Several different veins here show strong mineralization over good widths, and, while these claims are still in the moss stage, the owners state that satisfactory gold values have been obtained from the few assays made to date. On the Branstrom-Middleton-Pauloski group to the west of the Wells-Johnston several veins have been found which are now being uncovered preparatory to sampling. One of these veins now shows a width of 30 feet of quartz well mineralized with finely disseminated pyrites.

An interesting feature of this section of the camp is the occurrence of silver values in several of these gold quartz veins, assays of from 12 to 37 ounces having been obtained. In this vicinity, cobalt bloom has been found associated with calcite in the diabase.

Encouraging gold values are also being turned up along the belt just to the south of Two Mile Lake towards the western end of the stakings. On K. K. 797, and K. K. 798, Kenty Brothers have shown up gold quartz veins associated with porphyries in the green schists.

Kirkland Lake Mine in Better Position

The eighth annual report of the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company, is now going forward to shareholders, and in it they are informed by President F. L. Culver that the company is amply financed to carry on exploration to a depth of 2,500 feet, if necessary. He states: "From the most recent developments in the camp we believe that extensive development at these lower levels on your property would bring your company as rich returns as are being enjoyed by other mines in the Kirkland Lake area." The financing for this extensive development was secured through a contract consummated early in the year with the Anglo-French Exploration Company of London, England, and associates

Little Hope Now for Porcupine-Davidson

A report being sent to shareholders of Porcupine-Davidson indicates that hope is practically abandoned in connection with the development of the property. An examination of Davidson Mines by R. H. P. Bullen, a British engineer, in collaboration with H A. Kee, is understood to be disappointing in character. Mr. Bullen's examination of the property was made pursuant to an understanding that the London agents of the company should be allowed to have an examination made as soon as the workings could be unwatered after the new shaft had reached the 500-ft level. Mr. Kee co-operated with Mr. Bullen in sampling the property. The preliminary report of Mr. Bullen is that the average of the assay values of his sampling of the mine is unpayable, and that consequently he cannot confirm the report of R. C. Fielding and Messrs. Bent, and Lovis, upon which the Davidson Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, sold the property to the Porcupine-Davidson.

REGINA REEF

Dewatering has been concluded on Regina Reef and the plant and equipment below ground have been found to be in satisfactory shape all things considered. The ore showings in the three veins have been found to coincide with the old assay maps. Work has now been started on the sampling and definite results should be available in the course of the next month.

Crown Reserve Shares Weak at Bad Time

Crown Reserve stock has been quite weak recently. This is bound to prove embarrassing to the directors who are about to make an offer of additional stock to shareholders at 60 cents to finance a new mill. There are some who see in the low price of the stock a move to try and force about an offering of the treasury shares at a lower price. Recently the shares broke to a low of 43, rallied to 53 and are now selling around 50. Crown Reserve shares are widely held and it is believed that there is a heavy marginal holding so that weakness on the part of the issue is bound to bring about considerable forced selling.

ONTARIO ZONE TO LEAD WORLD WITH MINERALS

That is Opinion of F. H. Hamilton, London Financier

"Look at the number of representatives of big London financial houses now in the Dominion examining and reporting upon the discoveries of prospectors in all parts of Canada, and especially in Ontario and Quebec."—Interview with London Financial News.

"Even the most conservative mining element are beginning to recognize the possibility that Ontario may, within the lifetime of this generation become the centre of one of the greatest metal mining industries in the world."—Letter to London Statist.

"Within the next 20 years in Ontario mining zones there will be built up the largest metal mining industry in the world."—Interview with Toronto Mail and Empire.

F. H. Hamilton, a London financier, associated with numerous companies, interested in South African and Ontario mines, the latter including Keeley, Vipond and Canadian Lorrain, has been credited with the above remarks anent Canadian mining outlook. He is now in Canada on a visit to the properties of the companies with which he is associated. Mr. Hamilton and his associates have been fortunate in their ventures in Canada. Through the Huronian Belt Co. they acquired a heavy interest in Keeley, Vipond and Canadian Lorrain. The latter company they organized to take over the old Maidens property. Keeley is a success, paying dividends at present at the rate of 24 per cent. Vipond is producing and earning ten per cent. while carrying out a heavy development program. Canadian Lorrain is just a proven mine and it is likely that Mr. Hamilton will discuss mill plans while on his visit here.

Mr. Hamilton has been frequently cited as the representative of London interests who adopted sane business methods to their mining speculations here. They secured the services of a high class engineer, Dr. J. McIntosh Bell. They decided against long distance supervision and placed a Canadian executive, in touch with mining methods of the Dominion and close at hand, to direct affairs. Their plan worked well.

Mr. Hamilton sees a great flow of British funds coming for mining developments. Business men of London, bankers, financiers and others who count are permanently impressed with the stability and possibilities of mining in Ontario, he says, and to the recent visit of Hon. Chas. McCrea, Ontario's minister of mines, he attributes not a little of this feeling of confidence. Of Mr. McCrea, he says:

"Hon. Mr. McCrea by his forcefulness and his careful representation of the situation has done a great deal to remove the skepticism that has prevailed in London."

He expresses the opinion that any worthwhile proposition, sponsored by the right people and taken to London will receive a friendly reception among the investing mining public in England.

Castles Ore Reserves Are Materially Higher

Castle Trethewey ore reserves stand at 2,387,849 ounces, an increase from 1,363,424, the total of a year ago. The average content per ton stands at 48.8 ounces, a rise from 42.2. These facts are revealed in the annual report. Production since the mill started reached 270,740 ounces from 3,746 tons of ore. The company sold 145,275 ounces for $93,884 and $71,054 was received for silver in transit. Concentrates on hand are valued at $70,282. Gross revenue was $237,821, costs $107,757, general $15,691, leaving a surplus of $114,372. R. J. Enis, consulting engineer, says:

A total of 2,941 feet of drifting and cross-cutting was accomplished during the year. From this work 5,253 tons of ore were obtained, of which 3,861 tons were added to No. 3 dump, and the remainder was put through the mill. Development work was carried out on seven levels, and very promising results were secured. In addition to the work that has been completed the number of branching veins containing good values were encountered, but these have been left for further exploration. No development work was done to the north or south for the purpose of opening up parallel vein systems, but this important work will be under way in the near future. Mining operations indicate that the average stoping width will be about 60 inches. Owing to the erratic nature of the ore body, blocked ore is necessarily limited to small extensions from known exposures.

TOUGH-OAKES-BURNSIDE

Tough-Oakes was one of the active stocks of the week, demand developing on the prospect of the mill property being opened next week. It is stated that the value of the ore in the dump is approximately $14.

SELLING SHARES AT DISCOUNT WORKS SUCCESSFULLY

Assessable Shares Are Suggested as the Only Alternative

By D. E. CUSHING,
Mining Editor, The Financial Post.

The Canadian practice of selling mining shares at a considerable discount is one which England does not approve. It is a matter of method only. In England they pay par or better, but when shares are offered there it is generally in a proven mine with considerable ore blocked out. The preliminary development is rarely financed by a public offering, just the same as few of the English enterprises in Northern Ontario to-day are being financed by public offerings. In Canada, mining has not reached the stage where wealthy men are willing to go in and take all the preliminary chances. The public are thus invited, and, to make the offer sufficiently attractive, the selling at a discount method is employed.

This method has worked very well in Canada, and in the United States also. The all-important question has been the amount of discount shares should be sold at. THE FINANCIAL POST has been quite critical of concerns that have been disposing of large blocks of their treasury shares at 90 per cent. discount, contending that it is impossible to make a mine on 10 and 15 cent stocks. Many new ventures find it expedient to get their early funds at such a price, the funds being used to meet preliminary expense, and, perhaps, do some diamond drilling.

Where the sale of stock at this price is not more than around 10 per cent. of the capitalization there is little danger. Besides, those who take the early and greatest gamble are entitled to a little better deal than those who come in later when the element of chance has been greatly reduced. Future sales are generally on a rising scale, the higher return to the treasury, the better chance the company will have of carrying through without a reorganization. THE FINANCIAL POST has always contended that it is better to sell a man 1,000 shares at 30 cents and carry the concern through successfully, than to sell him 3,000 shares at 10 cents, only to have to reorganize later and cut his holdings to 1,000 shares in the end. A great deal of ill-feeling is caused by the reorganization, and, besides, the company is faced with the double selling costs, as well as reorganization expense. The advantage of getting stock cheap is quite apparent. Success results in material appreciation in value, while when the dividend period is reached, one 10 per cent. dividend pays for a 10 per cent. stock, and the rest is velvet. It might be noted that practically all the big mines of the north have been financed by the sale of shares at a discount.

There are those who question whether or not the stock in a prospect is worth 50 cents a share or around that price, and their solution is assessable stock in preference to the present general policy of issuing fully-paid, non-assessable shares. There is one company, Premier Paymaster, operating in Northern Ontario with assessable stock, and there are many things about it to recommend it.

It is the best, and, in fact, the only method of protecting the treasury of a developing company, is the main contention in favor of assessable stock. Large blocks of cheap stock, fully paid, are always hanging over the market when future financing is proposed. In ordinary business it is not considered good policy to jump in and say a million dollars shall be sunk in this or that venture. Rather is a certain amount ventured, and then the advisability of going on considered before putting more in. In mining, the price, with non-assessable shares, to make the venture a success, must always be the price of a proven mine.

In the matter of assessable shares, a call, say five cents a share, is made. When the second call comes, an investor will weigh the matter before he goes further. If he thinks he has gone as far as he feels justified, he will likely find a market for his shares around half the paid-up price. The purchaser will then go on with the assessment. In the end it is doubtful if the shareholders will pay a greater price for their shares than the shareholder who buys the fully paid shares, unless a company desires to go on with quite a low capitalization, in which case the shareholders might be called on for assessments that might carry their purchase price close to par. The Michigan copper mines were all financed by assessable shares, and when Goldfields, Nevada failed, its reorganization was accomplished successfully by assessable shares.

VIPOND'S GOOD SHOWING

The latest surface showing on the Vipond property looks extremely good, according to J. Mackintosh Bell, managing director, on his return to Toronto yesterday after a tour of inspection of the various Northern Ontario properties in which he is interested. He states that the outcrop was found at a point about 200 feet from the Porcupine Crown Mine and 300 feet from the Hollinger. It is at a considerable distance from the present working of the Vipond. This vein, which is designated No. 16, has been stripped over a distance of 200 feet. Gold values were encountered for 80 feet of this distance, averaging about $14 across a width of 42 inches: the values are erratic. The possibilities are interesting because this vein is at considerable distance from the underground workings at the mines.

ASBESTOS MINES LIMITED
MINE AT EAST BROUGHTON, QUE.
Asbestos Cements, and Asbestowall for Plaster a Specialty
HEAD OFFICE:
JACOBS BUILDING - MONTREAL
Branch Offices; Paris Hamburg Yokohama

STOBIE FORLONG & CO.
STOCKS——BONDS
Second Floor, Reford Bldg.
BAY AND WELLINGTON STREETS
HAMILTON Toronto KITCHENER
BRANTFORD OSHAWA
Private wires connecting all offices with Montreal and New York

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
TORONTO MONTREAL
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON STREET WEST TORONTO

A Message to Investors
THE majority of stocks on the Mining Board are selling far below their intrinsic value, but those who study the markets hold the opinion that this fall will see renewed buying sufficient to bring about substantial price advances.
Our Market Despatch will keep you informed on the situation, and will assist you to judge market movements. Sent free for the asking.
ARTHUR E. MOYSEY & CO.
Limited
242 Bay St., Toronto
MINING BROKERS SINCE 1904
Phone Elgin 5171

Quebec Rand Being Financed in Montreal

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Preliminary financing for Quebec Rand is now being arranged locally. The company has a capitalization of $5,000,000 and stock is being offered through Beauvais & Company.

Quebec Rand has three groups of claims in Rouyn, all of them considered to be in favorable locations.

HIGHER SILVER PREDICTED

According to the London Economist the indications are for better markets for silver. "There are very important commitments for continental account which will have to be reckoned with over the next few weeks. A large quantity of silver will probably be taken off the market and this means that the short interest will have to look out.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9

	High	Low	Close Sept. 9	Close Sept. 2
Apex	3⅜	3	3⅛	2¾
Argonaut	36½	33	34	34
Atlas	4½	4	2⅜	3⅜
Baldwin	3¼	2¾	2¾	2¾
Beatty	3½	2½	2¾	3⅜
Beaver	15½	14½	15	14½
Bidgood	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
Buckingham	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
Can. Lorrain	73½	67½	66½	72½
Capitol	38	36½	37½	36½
Castle Tre.	74	70	71	70½
Clifton	13	12	12½	12
Coniagas	1.80	1.51	1.60	1.40
Cons. Smelters	43¾	43	43¾	43½
Cons. W. Dome	21¾	19	18¼	21¼
Col. Kirkland	3	3	3	3
Crown Res.	54	49	49	53
Dome Mines	15.75	15.05	15.25	15.35
Everett	6½	4½	7½	5
Gold Reef	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
Goldale	21	19	19¼	19½
Hattie	3⅜	2⅜	3	3½
Hollinger	14.00	13.85	14.00	13.90
Hunton	9½	9	9⅜	9¾
Indian	11½	7	7	8
Keora	11½	10½	11¼	11
Keeley	2.35	2.27	2.28	2.30
Kirk. Lake	18½	18	18	18½
Lakeside	9¾	8	9½	8
La Rose	5	5	5	8
Lake Shore	3.95	3.85	3.85	3.92
Lorrain T.L.	1.40	1.38	1.40	1.38
Lorrain	26	19½	22½	19½
McIntyre	16.45	16.05	16.65	16.10
McKinley	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	10
Mining Corp.	2.85	2.64	2.70	2.56
Moneta	20	17	19	17½
Newray	24	21	22¼	20
Nipissing	6.20	6.10	6.10	6.15
Pete. Lake	11	9¾	10¼	11
Ophir	3½	3½	3½	3¾
Preston E.D.	14¼	12¼	12½	13½
Porc. Crown	5½	5	5	5¾
Rouyn	20	17	20	20
Teck Hughes	1.31	1.24	1.26	1.30
Thomp. Krist.	2	2	2	1¾
Timiskaming	18	18	18	17
Tough-Oakes	64	59½	61	61
Trethewey	14	13	14	13¼
Vickers	10	10	10	10
Vipond Cons.	1.35	1.26	1.26	1.23
Wakenda	2	2	2	2¼
Wasapika	2½	2½	2½	2½
West Tree	5½	4⅜	4¾	5¼
Wettlaufer	24¼	22½	23	23
Wright Har.	3.75	3.60	3.60	3.65
Oil Companies				
B.A. Oil	34	33½	34	33¼
Imperial	105	103½	105	105
Inter. Pet.	20¾	19¾	20¾	19½
Mutual	11	10¾	11	10¾

Nipissing
McIntyre
Crown Res.
Castle
Dome
Lorr. Cons.
The latest issue of Gibson's Fortnightly Mining Review includes the latest news from the above properties and will be interesting to actual or prospective stockholders.
A copy upon request.
Homer L. Gibson AND COMPANY
Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
TORONTO

Goldale and Newray Shareholders
will be particularly interested in the latest issue of the "Mining News."
It contains an article on the Coniagas Interim Report. A copy, gladly.
F. G. OKE & CO.
Members Standard Stock Exchange
Phone: Main 4440
34 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

International Nickel Corp. has now 18,000 shareholders, of whom there are 4,500 in Canada. The largest individual shareholder has 20,000 shares.

SILVER AND OTHER METALS

Sept.	5	8	9	10
Silver—				
London (d.)	34 7-16	34 3-4	35	35
New York	68⅝	—	69⅛	69⅛
Copper	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½
Lead	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Zinc	6.25	6.20	6.17½	6.17

MILLER & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1896
Members
New York Stock Exchange

CANADIAN INVESTMENT SECURITIES

88 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER
MONTREAL
Toronto · New York · Atlantic City · Baltimore · Richmond

DISCUSSION

The Owner who grants us the privilege of discussing his projected building operation may rest assured that we will tell him quickly and accurately just what this Company can do for him, and not waste his time with the tedious vapidities of so-called salesmanship.

We haven't any time to lose ourselves.

THOMPSON-STARRETT Company, Limited
Building Construction

Preferred Stocks

Their dividends are free from the Dominion Normal Income Tax, which makes these stocks particularly attractive to investors.

Our letter giving statistics on some well-known issues will be mailed on request.

F. H. Deacon & Co.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
INVESTMENTS
227 Bay St. Toronto
71

UNLISTED SECURITIES CORPORATION · LIMITED
AD · 6381
UNLISTED SECURITIES BOUGHT & SOLD
C·P·R BLDG · TORONTO

When Remitting
BUY
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
with ability in office organization and management plus some selling experience wishes to link up with organization requiring such a man. Box 43, The Financial Post.

A SEASONED FIRST MORTGAGE BOND TO RETURN OVER 7¾%

In our opinion the First Mortgage Bonds of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, which at present market price yield over 7¾ per cent., afford one of the most attractive investment opportunities at the present time.

The company's assets are valued at over $12,300,000, or more than two and one-half times the outstanding bonds.

Net earnings in the last seven years averaged more than three times the bond interest.

It is probable, as in the case of a number of other commodities, that the settlement in Europe, will result in a materially better market for the company's products.

These bonds are listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, and have at all times a ready market.

Special circular mailed free on application.

McCuaig Bros. & Co.
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
83 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal

G. A. STIMSON & CO.
LIMITED
36-38 KING ST. E. TORONTO
GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILWAY BONDS
ESTD.

Current Events in Banking World

CROWN OUTLINES CHARGES AGAINST HOME OFFICIALS

Opening of Trials Which Interest Financial World

At the opening of the trials of the Home Bank officials in Toronto, this week, Special Crown Prosecutor D. L. McCarthy outlined the course which the Crown intends to pursue. The first charge considered was that against Ocean G. Smith, chief accountant and secretary of the defunct bank; the accusation is that returns made to the government were false, deceptive and inaccurate.

Taking the return for the month ended May 31, 1923, Mr. McCarthy called attention to the rest or reserve fund, which he emphasized as a most important factor and one which reflected the prosperity of the bank. "The Crown will contend that there was no rest or reserve fund at all and that that item was a purely fictitious entry," he observed. As regards the amount appropriated to pay the last quarterly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, he said the Crown would declare that to be a deceptive entry, having in mind Section 87 of the Bank Act, which makes it obligatory not to declare a dividend which would impair the capital of the bank.

On the assets side of the return, amounts due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom, and amounts due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, and correspondingly, on the liabilities side of the return, amounts due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and amounts due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, the Crown intended to show that apparently no effort was made to include these at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the return. The amount involved in these items was about $100,000 the Crown remarked.

"Never Properly Issued"

Under the heading of railway and other bonds, debentures and stock, an item aggregating almost $3,000,000, the amount and entry were identical in the monthly statement of May 31 and the annual statement of May 31, except that the latter had the words added, "Not exceeding market value."

"What we complain of is that, in the first place, certain securities were included which never had been properly issued to begin with, while other stocks, we will show, had no market value at all," he declared. "If these were small amounts it might not be so important, but inasmuch as these amounts represent about $2,500,000 it becomes a matter of great importance that these railway bonds, stocks and other debentures should have been properly and accurately valued. The Crown charges that securities were added which did not exist, and others were added which had no market value. Therefore, if there had been a lack of cash in the bank, these securities could not have been readily realized upon, and were more or less in the nature of frozen assets which could not have been realized upon and should never have been included in the list of what the Minister and the public took for quick assets."

Regarding "Call Loans"

As regards call and short loans not exceeding 30 days in Canada, Mr. McCarthy explained that a call loan is a loan which can, if necessary, be readily turned into cash. The Crown charged that under this heading was included accrued interest on different securities, which, of course, was not readily realizable, thereby rendering it a false and deceptive statement.

"I propose to show that the list of call loans was sent regularly to the head office and it was the duty of this chief accountant in making up the statement for the Government to have seen that the call loans really were call loans, and not items like accrued interest on loans, which could not have been readily realized upon in the event of a 'run' upon the bank or a shortage of cash," the Crown stated.

Current Loans Padded

"As regards current loans and discounts in Canada, the Crown will contend that, so far as this item is concerned, the chief accountant included under this heading items which had no value. He included other items at figures which did not represent their real value, and apparently no attempt was made to calculate what the losses were or might be on these different items so as to give a true and clear account or statement as to what the real current loans and discounts in Canada amounted to. The figure at which these are placed is over $15,000,000, and the Crown will contend that at least seven, eight or possibly nine millions is represented by securities or loans which have no value at all. We charge that in making up the figures representing these loans the chief accountant has capitalized the interest for years back and has charged the loan plus the capitalized interest as an asset of the bank, which we say, was not an asset at all, but more of a liability."

Taking the three items, railway and other bonds, call and short loans and other current loans aggregating about $19.000 000. the Crown alleged that at least $10.000.000 of this should have been included in overdue debts, and the Minister of Finance would then have had warning of the condition of the bank.

And so on, down the list of assets and the list of liabilities, Mr. McCarthy charged irregularities which the defendant should not have allowed in the return. Similarly, the same remarks applied to the June 30 return, he said. A lengthy, but similar, exposition of affairs regarding the annual return was made by Mr. McCarthy.

Staff Gossip

Miss I. J. Bell, of Beaverton, is now the paying teller of the Standard Bank having replaced E. J. Waddell, of Sunderland, who is transferred to West Hill.—The Express, Beaverton.

* * *

H. J. Neale has been appointed manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at Treherene, Man., filling the vacancy made by R. P. Morrison, who has been transferred to Winnipeg.—The Tribune, Winnipeg.

* * *

G. L. Waugh, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Truro, has been transferred to Dunnville, Ont. Mr. Waugh's successor here is E. Holmes, of the Halifax office.—The News, Truro.

* * *

Wilfrid J. Gravel has been appointed manager of the Tecumseh branch of the Provincial Bank of Canada, after five years as accountant at the London street branch, Windsor. — The Star, Windsor.

* * *

E. M. Good, manager of the Union Bank at Kinburn, Ont., has been appointed to succeed J. F. Stewart, at the Wiarton branch. Mr. Good will not go to Wiarton as an entire stranger as he was accountant there about 10 years ago. Since that time he has been manager at Hillsburg, and was manager up till about two years ago at Hepworth.—The Free Press, London.

* * *

Gordon Brown, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Rainy River, for the past five years, was recently waited upon by a deputation of business men of the town who expressed the regret felt by the citizens in his removal from their midst and at the same time presented Mr. Brown with a "Parker" pen and pencil. Mr. Brown, who is leaving on an extended motor trip to the Pacific Coast, having been granted sick leave, suitably replied. We have no hesitation in stating that Mr. Brown has proven himself one of the best managers that the Canadian Bank of Commerce have ever had the privilege of placing in charge of their affairs in this town, and he has done much to promote the prosperity of their affairs at this point, while never lacking his share of the burden in helping along anything started for the good of the population as a whole. — The Record, Rainy River.

DOMINION BANK CHANGES

The Dominion Bank announces the appointment of Dudley Dawson, for the past three years manager at Vancouver, to be manager of its Toronto branch, King and Yonge Streets. Mr. Dawson, who entered the bank in 1896, is a banker of wide experience. After serving at various branches, he was appointed assistant inspector at the head office in 1908, and assistant manager at Winnipeg in 1909, returning to the head office in 1916, where he filled the position of Eastern inspector.

A. A. Atkinson, for the past two years assistant manager at Toronto branch, replaces Mr. Dawson at Vancouver. Mr. Atkinson has been on the staff of the bank for twenty-two years and has filled the post of manager at Whitby and Deer Park branch, Toronto.

Weekly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with same week last year)

EASTERN CITIES

	Sept. 6. 1923	Sept. 4. 1924
Halifax	$ 2.662.389	$ 2.623.735
St. John	2,640.378	4,310.640
Moncton	795.551	803.350
Sherbrooke	906.545	913.697
Quebec	5.808.796	4.742.870
Montreal	90.980.588	105.584.109
Ottawa	6,435 970	5,398.014
Kingston	700.454	571,793
Peterboro	754,877	618,005
Toronto	87.104.914	84,400,300
Hamilton	6,250.251	4,876.565
Brantford	786.275	733.537
London	2,706.456	2,275.521
Kitchener	898.183	629.326
Windsor	3,473,542	3,028,845
Total East	$212,905,169	$221,510,307

WESTERN CITIES

	Sept. 6. 1923	Sept. 4. 1924
Fort William	892.802	754.852
Winnipeg	32.899.199	36.324.182
Brandon	591.984	594.994
Regina	3.091.687	2,686.032
Moose Jaw	1.115.407	843.220
Saskatoon	1,398.257	1,340.182
Prince Albert	331,794	306.878
Lethbridge	704.749	594.291
Edmonton	3.581.698	3.987.402
Calgary	4,106.506	4,508.862
Medicine Hat	282.913	273.434
N. West'minster	576.287	651.786
Vancouver	14.872.179	14.176.345
Victoria	1,658,693	1,621,556
Total West	$ 66,104,155	$ 68,663,918

BANK CLEARINGS
% Changes From 1923

Eastern Cities	August	Eight Months
Montreal	— 1.1	— 0.5
Toronto	—15.2	— 2.7
Ottawa	— 6.0	— 9.7
Quebec	—20.2	— 3.4
Halifax	+12.1	— 4.9
Hamilton	—22.0	—13.6
St. John	— 2.6	— 1.9
London	—14.5	— 9.0
Brantford	—21.4	— 9.8
Peterborough	+ 4.3	+ 3.4
Sherbrooke	—11.8	— 0.4
Kitchener	—17.6	— 7.6
Windsor	—00.1	— 6.0
Moncton	—15.4	—22.7
Kingston	— 1.9	+ 3.1
Western Cities—		
Winnipeg	+22.9	+ 5.4
Vancouver	+ 8.7	+ 8.7
Calgary	+ 2.1	+87.3
Victoria	+10.9	+18.5
Edmonton	— 4.6	— 0.1
Regina	—18.8	— 4.8
Brandon	— 7.5	— 7.5
Lethbridge	—21.8	— 8.2
Saskatoon	— 9.0	+ 5.0
Moose Jaw	— 2.8	+ 8.1
Fort William	—22.4	+ 0.4
New Westminster	+12.8	+ 7.0
Medicine Hat	— 4.6	+ 1.5
Prince Albert	— 7.9	— 4.1

FARMERS' PROFIT BASED ON PRICES MORE THAN YIELD

This Year's Western Revenue Will be Larger Than Last

From Our Own Correspondent.

REGINA.—"The friend of the wheat producer to-day is the pessimist," so reads the first line of an editorial in the Swift Current Sun, after which naive statement the editor seeks to prove that he is a friend of the wheat grower by endeavouring to prove that estimates of crop experts are wrong and the western wheat crop is certain to be considerably under three hundred million bushels, which is about the figure set by prominent wheat authorities of both the United States and Canada.

The Interprovincial Wheat Pool Selling Agency takes the same ground and A. J. McPhail, president of the selling agency and of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool condemns what he calls "exaggerated crop estimates which are misleading and detrimental to the farmers," and declares that a drop of nearly four cents a bushel in the price of wheat on the Winnipeg market followed the publication of a crop estimate by one of the leading Canadian authorities on crop conditions in the West, prepared from reports of hundreds of correspondents after a personal inspection trip by automobile covering many thousands of miles.

"The report is misleading," said Mr. McPhail, "because it is based on the supposed acreage sown to wheat and takes no account of the fact that hundreds of thousands of acres have since been plowed under.

"The Winnipeg newspaper report gives the Saskatchewan yield at 16 bushels; Manitoba, 22; and Alberta, 18," he continued. "This with an acreage of 12,500,000 in Saskatchewan would mean a crop of 200,000,000 bushels, while Alberta with 6,000,000 acres would produce 108,000,000 bushels, and Manitoba with an acreage of 2,500,000 would produce 55,000,000 bushels. This would give a total yield of 363,000,000 bushels for the prairie provinces.

"The inter-provincial Wheat Pool Selling Agency estimates the yield in Saskatchewan will be 150,000,000 bushels at the outside, with 70,000,000 or 75,000,000 bushels in Alberta and 37,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels in Manitoba. This estimate of 265,000,000 bushels for the three provinces at the best is based on reports received from 86,000 farmers reporting on their own districts."

The Saskatchewan wheat crop has certainly been traveling in hard luck, but has put up a magnificent fight and is coming home surprisingly strong at the finish, all things considered. After drought had done its worst and the wheat-stem saw-fly had nibbled it here and there, and rust had pounced upon it here and there in the south eastern part of the province, a terrific windstorm shook it severely on Saturday, Aug. 30, and frost nipped it in the low places the folowing night. The weather has been ideal since, harvesting is going on apace, and farmers are acknowledging that the crop may not be so bad after all when threshing returns are in and that the total yield may be closer to 170,000,000 than to 150,000,000. The sample is exceptionally good and some bumper yields are being cut in southern and south western Saskatchewan, some of the yields there being estimated as high as 35 to 45 bushels to the acre, although these, of course, are the exception.

The past two years the wheat crop of Saskatchewan has exceeded 250,000,000 bushels, and the most optimistic estimates put this year's crop 50,000,000 bushels less than 1922 and 1923 yields. However, the price promises to be so much better that while some farmers will be worse off this year, others will be a great deal better off and as the crop will be about the least expensive to harvest and thresh that was ever grown in the province, the net results to the province should mean a wider margin of profit on the whole, even if these profits will be very unevenly distributed.

That the prosperity of the farmer depends much more upon the prices received for his products than upon the volume of his production is shown very clearly by the records for Saskatchewan of the past five years. Of these five years, the one in which the highest value for all agricultural products was received by the farmers, that is lumping together the proceeds from grains, other crops, dairy and miscellaneous products, was 1919. In that year the total return to the farmers was $636,415,107. In this country the principal item of the farmer's income is the wheat crop, yet in that year the yield of wheat, 89,993,685 bushels, was much the lowest of any of the five years, but one of the highest in value the reason being, of course, that the average price of wheat on the farms in that year was $2.08. Contrast this with the year 1923, when the value of all agricultural products was only $448,076,044 as against $636,415,107. Yet in 1923 the wheat yield was 252,622.000 bushels. That is to say that with a yield approaching three times as great, the farmers' income was nearly two hundred million dollars less, owing to the fact that the price of wheat was down to 65 cents per bushel. Comparing the years 1920 and 1922, we find that in 1920 the total value of agricultural products was $550.641.471 while in 1922 it was $505.318.966, although in the latter year the wheat yield was 250,167.000 bushels. or very nearly two and one-half times as great as in 1920. Taking the years 1919 and 1921, the figures furnish the same undeniable proof that it is the price and not the volume of production which makes for prosperity in agriculture. In 1921 the farmers' total income was $444,937,773, the smallest during the five years, but the wheat yield amounted to 201,347,483 bushels as against only 89,993,685 in 1919.

Exchange

The underlying movement in the exchange markets during the week was the depressing effect on the European currencies, of the continued demand for American exchange on the part of British and continental importers for the purchase of raw materials and other products from the United States and Canada. This is the time of year when Europe begins to buy large quantities of grain and materials from this side, and pressure for commercial bills for this purpose normally induces a fairly general decline in European quotations.

The Canadian dollar is not yet materially affected by the sale of our grain, as will be the case when Britain begins a serious buying movement. Exchange remains at or near par in New York, with an occasional small discount in relation to the American dollar.

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High	Low	Last Year High	Last Year Low
Sept. 4	Par	Par	2 7-16	2 3-8
Sept. 5	Par	x1-32	2 7-16	2 13-32
Sept. 6	Par	Par	2 1-2	2 7-16
Sept. 8	1-32	Par	2 33-64	2 1-2
Sept. 9	1-16	1-32	2 9-16	2 1-2
Sept. 10	3-16	1-16	2 1-2	2 7-16

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Demand	Francs Demand	Lire Demand
Sept. 4	4.45⅜	5.30½	4.38¼
Sept. 5	4.43	5.22½	4.35¼
Sept. 6	4.43¾	5.24¼	4.35½
Sept. 8	4.42¼	5.22	4.35¼
Sept. 9	4.44⅝	5.29¼	4.37¼
Sept. 10	4.43¾	5.25¼	4.36½

x—Discount.

SIR EDMUND OSLER'S ESTATE

Judging from the amount of assessable income, the estate of the late Sir Edmund Osler, financier and banker, will be one of the largest local estates ever entered for probate in the surrogate court for York county. Individual income liable to assessment is given at $172,039.

Sir Edmund is understood to have been largely interested in various Standard Oil issues, Osler & Nanton company, of Winnipeg, a large coal company in Western Canada, and several other companies outside Ontario. It is estimated that the estate will total about $4,000,000.

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes
and for your pipe LONDON SMOKING MIXTURE

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, CANADA
TOTAL ASSETS $2,928,337.62
TORONTO, 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. George, Superintendent of Agencies

BANK OF MONTREAL CHANGES

Several important appointments in the service of the Bank of Montreal are announced. William T. Oliver has been promoted to the position of first agent in the New York agency of the bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late R. Y. Hebden. Alfred G. Fry has been appointed second agent in the place of Mr. Oliver, and Edward P. Hungerford, formerly fourth agent, has been appointed third agent. Percival C. Harrison, of the New York agency, is to be agent of the Bank of Montreal in San Francisco, and president of the British American Bank there.

Ore receipts at the Trail Smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, for the period August 22 to August 31, amounted to 12,374 tons, and for the first eight months of the year 313,035 tons.

Thirteenth Annual Report OF THE Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited FOR YEAR ENDING 30th June, 1924

STATEMENT I.

BALANCE SHEET AT THE 30th JUNE, 1924

Assets

Fixed Assets—		
Land, Buildings and Equipment, less reserve for depreciation as valued by the Canadian Appraisal Co., Ltd.	$3,692,094.39	
Goodwill	1,000,000.00	
		$4,692,094.39
Sinking Fund Investment Account—		
$164,600.00 Company's First Mortgage Bonds purchased and held by Trustees—cost	155,116.10	
Cash in hands of Trustees, including July, 1924, Coupons and Cash payable to Trustees on or before 1st July, 1924	20,172.26	
		175,288.36
Investment in Dominion of Canada Bonds and Canadian National Rly. Equipment Bonds, Series "G," at par	1,275,000.00	
Add: Accrued interest thereon to date	14,677.09	
		$1,289,677.09
Current Assets—		
Inventories valued at or below cost as certified by Officials of the Company:		
Work in Process	850,492.28	
Materials and Supplies	143,402.95	
	993,895.23	
Trade and Miscellaneous Accts. Receivable—Less Reserve	728,870.05	
Cash in Banks and on Hand	32,654.74	
		1,755,420.02
Deferred Charges to future operations		20,981.19
		$7,933,461 05

Capital and Liabilities

Capital Stock—		
Authorized: 35,000 Shares at $100 each..$3,500,000.00		
Issued:		
15,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares, fully paid	$1,500,000.00	
20,000 Ordinary Shares, fully paid	2,000,000.00	
		$3,500,000.00
First Mortgage 6% Forty-Year Gold Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1st July, 1951—		
Authorized $2,000,000.00		
Whereof issued		1,500,000.00
Current Liabilities—		
Bank Loans	775,000.00	
Trade Accounts Payable, Wages, Reserve for Income Tax and other miscellaneous balances	811,774.31	
Bond Interest Accrued, Coupon No. 26 (paid 2nd July, 1924)	45,000.00	
Dividend No. 50 on Preference Shares for three months to date (paid 2nd July, 1924)	26,250.00	
Dividend No. 28 on Ordinary Shares for three months to date (paid 2nd July, 1924)	20,000.00	
		1,678,024.31
Sinking Fund Reserve		175,288.36
Profit and Loss Account—		
Balance at credit thereof, per Statement II		1,080,148.38
		$7 933,461 05

ÆMILIUS JARVIS, Director.
WM. CASEY, Director.

STATEMENT II.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, LIMITED

Profit and Loss Account for Year Ended the 30th June, 1924

NET PROFIT for year ended the 30th June, 1924, after allowing for estimated income tax but before providing for depreciation and other items as shown below			$ 538,441.63
Add:			
Interest from Investments			61,230.93
			599,672.56
Deduct:			
Bond Interest		$90,000.00	
Adjustment of Goodwill Account		36,901.50	
			126,901.50
			472,771.06
Balance at credit 1st July, 1923			807,377.32
			1,280,148.38
Balance appropriated as under:			
Sinking Fund Provision		15,000.00	
Dividends for year:			
Preference Shares	$105,000.00		
Ordinary Shares	80,000.00		
		185,000.00	
			200,000.00
Balance at credit transferred to Statement I			$1,080,148.38

THE FINANCIAL POST

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

President—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN.
Vice-President—HORACE T. HUNTER.
Manager—GORDON RUTLEDGE.
Editor—J. W. TYSON.

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments and financial affairs in Canada.

Advertising matter which has a tendency to mislead or which does not conform to business integrity, is declined. Acceptance of advertising will not deter the editorial department from making such comments as the situation may suggest.

Reading matter, other than official reports of annual meetings, will not be accepted as paid advertising unless marked "Advertisement."

No material from news bureau sources submitted for editorial purposes will be published, and no such bureau or individual should be paid any consideration, or given any credit for the insertion or inspiration of any item.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Single Insertion—$2.80 per inch.
Financial Reports, Debenture Notices, etc., 20c. per agate line.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Canada and the United States, $5.00 per annum.

PUBLISHED BY
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
143-153 University Avenue, Toronto.

MONTREAL, Southam Building, F. S. Chalmers; WINNIPEG, 610 Confederation Life Building; BOSTON, 734 Old South Building; NEW YORK, Room 1606, 1133 Broadway, CHICAGO, Room 1004, 168 North Michigan Boulevard; GREAT BRITAIN—London, The MacLean Co., of Great Britain, Ltd., 88 Fleet Street, E. C., E. J. Dodd, director.

The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A.B.C. Inspection.

THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1924

MR. FIELDING'S REWARDS

BROKEN in health after rendering service of inestimable value to Canada during forty years, that admired and beloved statesman, Hon. William Fielding, faces his declining years, we understand, without ample provision for the material comforts and requirements which he so richly deserves. The proposal that the Parliament of Canada should recognize such service by a substantial hororarium will, we believe, have the endorsation of the financial and business community regardless of party affiliations. Mr. Fielding has justly earned an annuity which will prevent financial worry being added to his physical trials.

The difficulty experienced in inducing men of recognized ability to enter public life is one sound argument why action should be taken to recognize the sacrifices of one who has so long played a part in the country's affairs. Such men recognize that for them public life is likely to be a losing proposition—that they cannot afford politics—and the experience of those who devote themselves to it, unfortunately too often confirms this opinion.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NEED

A MUCH better presentation was made of the case for the manufacturers at the recent unemployment conference at Ottawa by that doughty fighter for the tariff, J, R. Shaw, and that experienced captain of the steel industry, J. E. McLurg, vice-president of the British Empire Steel Corporation, than is usual when the C.M.A. takes part in conferences of this kind. But able as these spokesmen were in presenting the arguments for industry, they showed their lack of understanding of matters of public policy by attacking the government on its tariff program, when, as a matter of fact, the government is merely carrying out the desires of the people; the recent by-elections have indicated that the government by its tariff policy has strengthened rather than weakened its position with the electorate, no matter what harm may have resulted to manufacturing interests. The case for labor and the case for agriculture were much better handled because the spokesmen were thoroughly experienced in putting the effective arguments forward, and they are backed up by a voting power which the C. M. A. no longer represents.

What the Canadian manufacturers will have to do, if that protective tariff necessary to the building up of Canadian industry is to be preserved, is to educate the people instead of attacking the government—a course which merely strengthens it politically in this case. The workers should be educated as to the need for guarding against unfair competition by foreign manufacturers, employing cheap labor, or dumping their goods in Canada because of depreciated currencies; the farmers should be brought to see the advantages of the home market as the most important of all markets; the antagonism created by some short-sighted manufacturers, among the merchants should be removed and the whole community should be made to realize that industry is still the dominant factor in prosperity that it has always been.

To bring the people of Canada to a true understanding of the part that industry plays in national prosperity will now be a difficult task. For some years certain busybodies in the C. M. A., by squabbling with the workers, the farmers, the merchants and some other classes have been losing friends for the manufacturers. The tariff policy of the present government is evidence of this. But that something should be done to get a voting force behind industry is imperative. The mass vote is being organized to support the newer movements and is being used to advance all sorts of taxation and other socialistic experiments. Number count. The masses and not the classes swing elections. In the United States it was found that under the war draft only 4½ per cent. of the men drafted were qualified for any rank but privates while about 10 per cent. were so low in intelligence that they had to be discharged altogether. At the polls the men able to command would be outvoted by two to one by the deficients useless to the country in a military crisis.

Government policies must reflect what the majority of the voters want and this should arouse the manufacturers to the importance of making the C. M. A. an educative force in the country.

INDUSTRY TAKES A LOSS

THE "Statistics of Income" for the United States for 1921, compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, shows that of 356,000 corporations reporting less than half had net incomes in that year and more than half had net deficits.

The total net incomes earned by 171,000 corporations aggregated something over $4,336,000,000. The aggregate of losses sustained by the remaining 185,000 companies was $3,878,000,000.

But the fortunate corporations which earned net incomes paid out to the government in taxes, for 1921, $701,575,000; so that they had left $3,634,425,000.

If this amount is deducted from the losses in the other corporations, as noted above, of $3,878,000.000, it will be seen that the consolidated net result of the operations of all the corporations in the United States in 1921, after the payment of federal taxes, was a final loss of $243,575,000.

These results of that great year of industrial breakdown in the United States, when business went threateningly backwards, are interesting in themselves. But the National City Bank, in its current monthly, quotes them to show that the downfall in industry in 1921 could not have been planned by Big Business for its own advantage, as alleged and repeated again and again in the last three or four years; a belief tending, if not effectually refuted, to build up an obstinate public opinion inimical to business, and fostering advocacy of intensive and particular regulation and government ownership.

As in the United States so in Canada have big business interests been accused of combining to force deflation upon the agricultural community, to maintain their own prices and profits and to exploit the farmers and the wage-earners generally. In reality, as the National City Bank points out, the truth is that the crisis of 1920-21 was a world-wide convulsion, disastrous to all countries and to all interests. It was caused by an inevitable readjustment of economic conditions, which had been abnormal since the outbreak of the great war.

Figures showing the experience of Canadian business concerns during the period of deflation are not available, but we believe that they would show that our manufacturers and merchants, to an equal or even greater extent than our farmers and wage-earners, bore the brunt of this extremely trying period of adjustment.

EDITORIAL NOTES

IT SEEMS like poor business for the government to spend money on an immigration program and then call an unemployment conference.

* * *

CANADA may not have had an unemployment problem prior to the Unemployment Conference at Ottawa last week—but Canada certainly has an unemployment problem now.

* * *

THAT the snub administered to the Ministers of the Crown at the Montreal convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has not been forgotten and has weighed against the manufacturers in their relations with the government was indicated by the frank language of Hon. Mr. Murdock at the unemployment conference when representatives of the C. M. A. mentioned the tariff as a factor in the depression in certain industries.

* * *

ONTARIO proposes to follow Quebec's good example in imposing a gasoline tax. This will give visiting tourists an opportunity to contribute to the upkeep of the good roads which they appreciate so much. And it will provide funds to improve on nature's attractions and tell the world all about them. Might we suggest that it would be only fair to consider a reduction in the license fees to even out the burden on car owners in the province.

* * *

IT IS submitted by the New Glasgow News that adequate protection for the coal industry of the Maritimes would not result in an increase in price to the consumer, but would on the other hand provide a market which would enable production on such a scale that efficient methods would reduce overhead and other costs and that the public would actually benefit. At the same time Canadian money would be kept in the country instead of being spent on imported fuel.

West Wants "Pound of Flesh" Under Crow's Nest Rate Pact

Summary of the Arguments for the Agreement Which Will Enter Into the Case to be Presented to the Railway Commission at Forthcoming Inquiry

The inquiry into Canadian freight rates involved in the consideration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement which will be opened before the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa shortly, will have an important bearing on the whole transportation question in Canada. Convinced that prosperity in the West is largely dependent on low freight rates the central western provinces will make a strong effort not only to have the Crow's Nest rates confirmed but to have competitive rates adjusted to this level on the basis that otherwise there is discrimination. The West is frankly not concerned with whether this would involve providing railway service at less than cost, with an increase in the deficits of the National system and a serious impairment of earnings of the C. P. R., and it is willing to try the experiment of starving the roads in order to get the benefits of the low rates and take a chance upon such rates resulting in impairment of efficiency of the transportation facilities upon which the prairies, probably more than any other section of the country, are dependent.

Under the circumstances it is well that the rest of Canada should understand the case of the prairie provinces because taxpayers generally will be concerned with carrying the burden involved in providing these cheap rates. Technically and legally the West will be able to build up a strong case and it is a question of holding to the letter of an unsound agreement, which originally affected only a small territory, or of adjusting rates on an equitable basis in accordance with prevailing costs of providing service. That it is not merely a question of protecting the Canadian Pacific has been outspokenly intimated by Sir Henry Thornton, who on behalf of the National system, at the Toronto Exhibition, issued a warning that if reductions in freight rates were carried any further a very serious situation would be created.

The following article written from the Western standpoint is presented as indicating the trend of argument which will be presented before the Railway Commission for the Crow's Nest agreement.

WINNIPEG.—When the Railway Commission, at Ottawa, within a few days, opens hearings on the Crow's Nest Pass Rate case, one dominating angle of the case will be up for discussion. Essentially, the Railway Commission will be called on to answer these questions:

"When the Canadian Pacific Railway, in 1897, contracted with the Government of Canada to establish certain reduced freight rates, and to maintain them as maximum freight rates for the future, was the railway binding itself only so far as lines then constructed were concerned?"

"If so, and the railway is not bound by contract to extend the agreed rates to lines not built in 1897, does the railway law against discrimination compel the railway to apply similar rates under substantially similar conditions?"

Should the Railway Commission answer "No" to the first question, or "Yes" to the second, it will have been a purely legal matter, settled along established lines. But if the answer is "Yes" to the first question and "No" to the second, a first class political situation is likely to arise.

The West's case against the railways in this Crow's Nest Pass matter is not that the railways are charging too high rates. Except for some special commercial interests in a few cities the West could get on with the present railway rate structure. But the present rate structure, the West contends, cannot be allowed to stand because it is discriminatory. The discrimination imperils the low grain rates which the West regards as essential to its well being, and in order to protect those low grain rates the West is fighting the discrimination.

It seems strange that the whole railway structure of the country should become unsettled by the building of 300 miles of railway line, but such is the case, and the Canadian Pacific line from Lethbridge to Nelson, through MacLeod and the Crow's Nest Pass is the line in question. Back in 1897 the C. P. R. wanted to build that line to get access to a richly mineralized section of British Columbia, and to obtain a subsidy of six million acres of mineral lands from the Province of British Columbia, in which were included some 200,000 acres of rich coal lands. Parliament voted a subsidy of $11,000 a mile, not to exceed a total of $3,600,000, which was estimated to be about half the cost of the line.

Why It Was Suspended

In return the railway agreed to reduce its eastbound grain rates to Fort William by three cents per hundred pounds, its westbound rates on fruit by 23½ per cent., and westbound rates on agricultural implements, binder twine, iron, woodenware, furniture and certain other items by ten per cent., and that the rates thereby established should not thereafter be exceeded. That remained the fundamental rate law of the railways until 1918, when ti was suspended by Order-in-Council, in order to allow the railways sufficient revenue to meet increased wage scales forced by the coming into effect in the United States, of McAdoo wage award. At the end of the war, it was suspended by Act of Parliament for three years, and in 1922 it was again suspended, except for grain rates for one year. Then the suspension was allowed to lapse, and the contract rates again came into force.

A curious thing about the suspension, which is usually lost sight of, is the fact that in 1919 the Government proposed, and the House of Commons concurred, that the agreement should be permanently lapsed, giving the Railway Commission full power over rates. But the Senate objected, and a limit of three years was put on the suspension. Defenders of the Senate might plead that in reply to the criticism of the Senate which now prevails so generally throughout the West.

Up to 1918 the restrictions of the agreement were not very onerous on the railways, and grain rates had actually sunk below the agreed level, on account of the building of the Canadian Northern Railway, and an agreement made with the Manitoba Government for a reduction. In 1897 the rate on grain from Winnipeg to Fort William was 17 cents per hundred pounds. The agreement put it down to 14 cents, and it later sank to 10 cents, on account of the Canadian Northern agreement. With the agreement suspended it went up to 19 cents in 1920, sank to 17 cents in 1922, and was brought back to 14 cents by the reinstatement of the grain portion of the agreement in 1923. The corresponding rates, in sequence, from Calgary have been 29 cents, 26 cents, 40½ cents, 36 cents and 26 cents.

How Discrimination Applies

Corresponding rates applied throughout the West without discrimination, and when the rates of the agreement were restored in 1923 they were applied without discrimination by the railways. But on July 1, 1924, when the railways had to put in westbound rates according to the completely restored agreement it was found that a new interpretation had been applied. The Canadian Pacific Railway claimed that the agreement applied only to the lines in existence at the time of the agreement. Consequently, while rates to Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary were reduced, those to Saskatoon and Edmonton remained as they had been. Rates from Hamilton were reduced, but those from Brantford, not in 1897 on the C. P. R., remained at the higher level. The Canadian National Railway, which is not bound in any way by the agreement, met the low rates of the C. P. R. at competitive points, but refrained from applying them to other points. Consequently consumers on the whole network of lines north of the main line of the C.P.R. are paying higher freight rates on binder twine, implements, iron ware, fruit and the other commodities of the agreement, than those in the south. They object, but discrimination is not fatal to consumers. The point of importance is that the discrimination, if continued, would destroy the wholesale trade of the northern cities in these commodities, to the benefit of Winnipeg. The farm implement business of Brantford would be destroyed in favor of that of Hamilton. Such a state of affairs would not be long allowed by Parliament. If the Railway Commission does not cure it, Parliament must, either by wiping out the Crow's Nest Agreement, or by forcing the railways to apply it generally.

The Letter of the Bond

Now the West regard the Crow's Nest Agreement as a sort of charter of liberties, and its attitude on various angles of the question is worth understanding.

First, there is the question of contract. The Canadian Pacific, it maintains, received its benefits from one side of the contract. It should not be allowed to repudiate payment as soon as payment becomes onerous. If you say that the payment is so much more onerous than could have been anticipated, and should be remitted on that account, the West will remind you of other contracts that turned out much more advantageously than expected. If the rate agreement is to be cancelled, Western provinces and municipalities would like to have reconsidered the question of taxation of railway property and the value of land grants.

If then, on behalf of the railways you point out that practically all rate agreements on the part of the public service corporations have had to go by the board in recent years; and that practically speaking a contract to maintain an unremunerative service rate cannot be indefinitely enforced because of the danger of bringing such a concern to bankruptcy, the west will reply that the Canadian Pacific Railway is in no such straits. It might be willing to revise an agreement in order to maintain a railway in existence. It refuses to be interested in revising an agreement in order to maintain a railway's dividend rate. And moreover it will maintain the rates of the agreement, the grain rates at least, are remunerative to the railways.

Then if you argue that a railway rate agreement is an anachronism, now that there is a railway commission to regulate rates, and that all rates should be left to the commission, you touch the real heart of the west's case. The agreement is required, it will maintain, in order to protect the prairie provinces from the imposition of rates intended to make up for losses elsewhere. For rates in Eastern Canada, and transcontinental rates, are affected by water competition, and other parts of the country are assured of reasonably low rates because of the loss of business that would ensue to railways should rates pass certain levels. Lines in other parts of Canada may lose money without forcing up rates here, but the prairie provinces have no protection in nature against rates too high. And the railway commission has made the total net revenues of the railways, of the Canadian Pacific at least, a criterion of rates that may reasonably be established. Without the protection of an agreement, rates would tend in the west to get unreasonably high.

If you appeal to cost of service the west will insist with all possible vigor that the railway system between Fort William and Edmonton and Calgary is profitable. That is difficult to prove from published figures, for the railways divide their lines roughly at Port Arthur and Fort William into Eastern and Western lines. The Eastern accounts are burdened with the costs of the lines through comparatively barren territory of the northern lake and forest country; the Western lines with the expense of the Mountain divisions. If you do not believe that the prairie lines are profitable, and there are no detailed reports of accountant to prove it, the west will say that the thought of a corporation or an individual losing money for a time has no terrors for it.

And the final argument is this. Western Canada could have been settled only on the basis of low freight rates. Raising grain these thousands of miles from a market is impossible on any other basis. The settlers who have developed the country had a guarantee of continued low freight rates because of a contract and the law of the country. To remove that guarantee is to break faith with them. It is to destroy their hope of prosperity. It will drive many of them out of the country, will prevent settlement of others, and the further development of the west. If the railways want future business, if the country wants western development, it is necessary not only to continue low freight rates in the west, especially on grain, but to continue them on a guaranteed basis, under Act of Parliament.

One curious effect of the procedure of the railways on public sentiment should be noted. There was a time when the Canadian Pacific Railway was disliked in the west, in many places with a dislike akin to that accorded to a personal devil. That sentiment passed away long since, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, whether through assiduous cultivation of public feeling, or by the way in which it conducted its business, achieved a personal popularity. You might find men, and even farmers' conventions, speaking with a certain degree of hostility of Canadian railways in general, and at the same time speaking of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as an individual corporation, with a great deal of cordiality. Then came the consolidation of the Canadian National Railways, and a fairly general development of confidence in the system, of pride in its achievements, and a certain sense of ownership.

The Canadian National Railways seemed to be developing an appeal to the public that must have been responsible for a certain growth of business. It was not just a part of the railways that might be generally disliked. It was a system in which the people began to have a certain sense of ownership. And now the two railways are found acting together in what the west regards as an attack on it. The sense of pride and ownership is to a certain extent lost, and is replaced by a certain hostility against the railways generally. Although the Crow's Nest contract is with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that company is responsible for the first step in what the west regards as a breach of contract, the C. P. R. will not lose much business to its rival on that account. It is more likely to gain through a loss in the sentimental prestige of the Canadian National Railways. Men who would formerly have given business to the National System because of a sense of ownership will be less likely to do so now.

Take Freight Rates Out of Politics

By W. D. POWER, General Freight and Traffic Agent, British Columbia Electric Railway.

There is an old story of the Irishman who, looking on at a fight, inquired if it was private, or if anyone could join in. It would appear from the press reports from all over the country that fighting the railroads is not confined to any locality or section, but seems to be general and in no particular can it be called a private scrap—it's a free-for-all.

Fighting the railroads was a favorite pastime on the American side some years ago: and the mess they made of it, resulting in the creation of regulatory bodies in almost every state in the Union, should be a lesson to us.

In Vancouver the recent provincial election was fought and nearly lost on a platform of "fighting the railways." Now the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, and the government, are undecided as to who started the fight, and to whom the credit belongs for the wonderful results obtained.

What Do We Want?

Some of us in British Columbia want the Crow's Nest agreement cancelled, some of us want it restored. Some want equalized rates (whatever they are), some want reduced rates. Some want the mountain scale abolished—others call it the mountain barrier. Some look for the electrification of the Canadian Pacific Railway immediately to reduce rates. It has not been explained where the money is going to come from to electrify the C. P. R.; possibly the officials will contribute one day's pay a month, which might pay for one substation.

In the meantime, while we in British Columbia are working ourselves up into a state of great excitement, the three prairie provinces are by no means confining their activities to the wheat crop. They, too, are mobilizing for the fray and intend to fight to the last ditch. Like us, they are not sure what to fight for, since Winnipeg wants one thing and Regina another, to say nothing of the difference of opinion held by Calgary Edmonton and Saskatoon.

Conflicting Interests Hurt Canada

This bellicose attitude, however, is not confined to the West. Montreal does not intend to sit down calmly and see Vancouver's rates eastward reduced: such action might threaten Montreal's supremacy as a seaport. Likewise the Maritime provinces, who for many years have been agitating for lower rates, are concentrating their forces for the attack.

As a matter of fact, Canada is in a state of civil war; the alleged enemy is the railroads, but in reality we are fighting each other.

The railroads are in business to make money, be they privately owned or publicly owned. They have transportation to sell, and they sell it, and the price of the transportation is called a rate, either freight or passenger.

We Must Have Railways

It does not matter to a railroad whether it makes its money in British Columbia or New Brunswick, provided it makes enough; and, unlike a private business, it is the duty of the public to see that it does make enough.

The point I want to make is that an operating railway is more important than a railway rate. If there was no railway from Calgary to Vancouver, it would not interest the former very much to be told that the freight rate on grain from Calgary to Vancouver should be ten cents per hundred pounds.

Everyone agrees that we must have railways, and also most people admit that they should pay. Is it not then, time to declare an armistice? Arbitration, conciliation, disarmament are in the air; why don't we apply a little o four preaching to our everyday affairs?

Suggests Round-Table Conference

I would suggest that we disarm some of these verbose gentlemen who go around waving an expense account in one hand and a freight tariff in the other, shouting "War is inevitable. Let it come, sir." Let us take the freight tariffs (that they cannot read) away from them and apply their legal and other fees to the traveling expenses of a few sane and honest business men, who could meet the business men of other provinces and, with the traffic officials of the railroads, attempt to solve this traffic problem. I would suggest further that the deputy chairman of the Railway Board, Dr. McLean, be asked to serve as chairman of such a gathering.

Canada's traffic problem is not a political one, and should not develop into a legal battle. It is not on record that a lawyer, as such, knows any more about freight traffic problems than an intelligent business man. Once party politics and legal fees are removed from the traffic question, the brighter the hope of a satisfactory settlement.

BOOKS RECEIVED

TRUST AND INVESTMENT PROBLEMS

Two interesting and valuable contributions to the field of financial literature have just been published by the A. W. Shaw Company, of Chicago, in the companion volumes, "Investment Banking in England," by Bradley D. Nash, and "The Investment Trust," by Lawrence M. Speaker. These manuals, dealing with the various phases of trust and investment practice in Great Britain and elsewhere, are of unusual interest at the present time since the United States has become a creditor nation.

"Investment Banking in England" gives an account of the machinery and methods by which surplus funds in Great Britain are collected, and transferred to the various national and civic governments and to commercial concerns. It defines the problem of investment banking, and analyzes the existing market for the exchange of securities in the United States, as compared with that in Great Britain. "The Investment Trust" outlines in detail the services offered to the small investor by the investment trust, after presenting a brief history of its development. It deals not only with the methods of operation for home investment, but also in connection with investment abroad.

Taking the two volumes together, the entire investment banking field is covered in a thorough and yet concise manner.

PRINCIPLES OF INVESTMENT

A new work on investments by John E. Kirshman, Ph.D., professor of finance, College of Business Administration, University of Nebraska, has just been issued. It is a work of 928 pages and outlines definitely the rules to follow in investing both individual and institutional funds. The investment tests which are sound in principle and applicable to present conditions, are outlined fully. For the first time the elements of investment credit are set forth, making the determination of risk in security issues more simple and easier.

After an introductory discussion of the leading sources of and demand for investment funds, the author takes up the return to invested capital and the prices of investment securities. He explains just what determines the rate of interest and provides very significant statistics on the return to invested capital. Of special value will be the author's analysis of investment credit, involving safety of principal, safety of income, recovery of principal, the contract element of credit, the asset element, the income element, the good-faith element and the rating of different kinds of securities. The movement of security prices as influenced by long-time changes in general economic conditions, the business cycle, and speculation are fully discussed. Most important, the actual management of investments by the individual as well as the institution is clearly developed. The principle of diversification of risk, income, liquidity, and so forth, is explained. Published by A. W. Shaw Company, Cass, Huron and Erie Streets, Chicago.

September Investment List

A new investment list, containing offerings of securities of Canada's Governments, a number of her important cities and other municipalities, and a list of odd-amount bonds, is now ready for distribution.

The securities of the Dominion, her Provinces and Municipalities are a most satisfactory type of investment, giving a maximum of security and good incomes. There are, in addition, a number of attractive corporation securities included in the list.

The yields vary from 4.75% to 7.12%.

Copy of investment list on request.

A. E. AMES & CO.
Established 1889. Investment Securities.
53 KING STREET W.
TORONTO
MONTREAL *VICTORIA* *NEW YORK* *CHICAGO*

Investors' Inquiries

Questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column, in which case only initials will be used. Other inquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

NORTH AMERICAN GOOD

Reader, Guelph.—Would you please advise me as to the desirability of insurance in the North American Assurance Co.?

The North American Life Assurance Co., was started in 1879 and has operated since that time. It is licensed by the Dominion Department of Insurance, and at the close of 1923 had assets of $25,394,128. The company maintains the required reserves against all the policies issued and is a safe and desirable company to insure with.

POLICIES ARE SAFE

Merchant, Alberta.—Will you please advise me if the Continental Casualty Co. is, in your opinion, a good company to insure with? I have just taken out a policy, a sickness and accident policy which also carries a death claim.

The Continental Casualty Co. was organized in 1897 and has operated in Canada under a Dominion license since 1917. At the close of 1923 the company had assets in Canada of $448,163 and liabilities of $259,294. The total assets of the company are in excess of $10,000,000. As the company maintains the necessary government deposits against the policies issued, it is safe to insure with.

STEEL OF CANADA

C. L., Nova Scotia—Would like some information and advice as to investment in shares of Steel Company of Canada. If you feel that some other stock would be better from a speculative point of view, and reasonably safe, would appreciate any information you may be pleased to give us.

Steel Company of Canada is well regarded. Business has not been as plentiful during the past few months as in some previous years but the company is in such a strong liquid position that periods of depression in steel do not seriously affect it. Moreover, it is able to earn a good proportion of its dividends from such sources as income on its investments. Some people express doubt as to the possibility of the company competing against the United States Steel Corporation when the latter have their Ojibway plant in operation in Ontario. It is felt that this may cut into Steel Company's markets to some degree. Any such factors as this operating to influence the price of the stock seems to have been discounted more than has been justified and the shares, if regarded as an investment with a speculative touch, should prove satisfactory.

Some other Canadian securities that offer a fair yield at the present time and have excellent prospects based upon the condition of the company represented are:

Canada Cement common at 87 to yield 6.90 per cent.

Canadian Cottons common at 102 to yield 7.84 per cent.

C. P. R. at 147½ to yield 6.77 per cent.

Ottawa Power at 92 to yield 6.52 per cent.

These are merely suggestions for you to consider, as THE FINANCIAL POST cannot set itself up as a "tipster" in regard to any stock.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL

Subscriber, Sydney—Would like your opinion of British Empire Steel stocks.

Investors have had their former high confidence in the British Empire Steel preferred securities shaken to such a degree that it is difficult to find buyers for any of the shares. Hence, the present low prices. If you do want to purchase British Empire Steel securities we would suggest such securities as Dominion Iron and Steel 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, the "current issue," payable in New York, or Dominion Steel preferred shares. These two have a degree of protection that is regarded by many as putting them among the best speculative investments on the stock market.

CAN. CONNECTICUT COTTON

F. N., New York—One of our clients has asked us regarding the current quarterly dividend payment on the preferred stock of the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills. We understand that dividend has been declared but can obtain no authentic information. Should you have available information regarding same, would be pleased to hear from you.

The last dividend on the preferred stock of Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills was paid on July 1 and the next quarterly dividend is not due until October. This has not been declared as yet but on the other hand it is not correct to assume that it has been passed. The directors have not met for some time and have not yet considered action on the forthcoming dividend.

STERLING FIRE POLICIES

Banker, Saskatchewan.—We would be very glad if you would let us have your opinion as to the responsibility of the Sterling Fire Insurance Company of Indiana, U.S.A. We have several customers insured in this company, myself included, and we would like to know if they are a good reliable company to insure with.

The Sterling Fire Insurance Co. was organized in 1911 and has done business in Canada under a Dominion license since September 9, 1920. At the end of 1923 the assets of the company held in Canada for the protection of Canadian policy-holders were $238,819. At the end of 1922 the total assets of the company were $2,622,958 and the liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, of $1,180,284. While the company is not a large one it maintains the required government deposits and also sets aside the regular reserves against unearned premiums. Consequently it is safe to insure with.

SOME INDUSTRIAL BONDS

Investor, Saskatchewan—Kindly inform me what you think of the following bonds as an investment for $2,000; Wayagamack 6 per cent., 1951; Howard Smith Paper, 7 per cent., 1941; East Kootenay, 7 per cent., 1942; Spanish River, 8 per cent., 1941; Manitoba Power, 7 per cent., 1941. Are these reasonably safe and are there any other securities in front of them? Is there a ready market for these bonds, because I do not want to be tied up to something I cannot sell. If you have any other suggestions to make they will be appreciated. I cannot afford to lose any principal.

Wayagamack Pulp and Paper bonds are steadily working themselves into a better position and are now well regarded. They have been selling at current low levels because conditions in the kraft pulp and paper market during the past few years have cut seriously into Waygamack's earnings. The outlook is decidedly promising for improvement and the bonds are likely to show reasonable advance in time.

Howard Smith Paper bonds have been put out under good auspices and the trust deed is drawn in such a manner as to give a good degree of protection to the investor in this issue. Howard Smith, like Wayagamack, has not definitely established itself as an unqualified investment success but is working in that direction. The bonds are reasonably safe and offer a good yield.

East Kootenay bonds have been issued against a comparatively new power company but the company's markets and earnings seem to be definitely assured.

Manitoba Power bonds are one of the best of recent water power issues.

Spanish River bonds are well protected but are selling at a premium and are callable at fixed prices that descend as years go on. Therefore, your possibilities of profits on Spanish River 8 per cent. bonds are restricted to some degree although the interest return is on a satisfactory basis.

The Wayagamack bonds are a first mortgage. The Howard Smith bonds are a first mortgage and the issue includes an amount sufficient to retire a small issue of underlying bonds. East Kootenay bonds are first mortgage. Spanish River bonds have various issues of 6 per cent. ahead of them. Manitoba Power bonds are a first mortgage. All of them are traded in rather broadly and under ordinary circumstances could be sold on a satisfactory basis.

C. O. F. INSURANCE SOUND

O. T., Woodstock.—My father, in common with scores of others, joined the Canadian Order of Foresters and for years enjoyed protection at a minimum of cost. A few years ago the attorney-general advised them to boost the rates to an actuarial basis. I understand they did not comply and the department boosted their rates for them. According to the information I can get the order is not making any progress and the feeling is general that a further boost will be necessary. At the present my dad is paying $48 each on two $1,000 policies. His age is 72. He can get paid-up insurance totalling $570 for these policies. He certainly has no kick up to date but is dubious about the future. What would you advise? Didn't the I. O. F. have a similar crisis a few years ago? Do you think that they would be making another call within the next year or two if they did not secure new blood?

Like other fraternal orders the Canadian Order of Foresters has, in the past, issued policies on the assessment plan. In compliance with legislation to place the society on a sound actuarial basis this order has made the proper adjustment. Consequently the position of the Order may now be considered sound, as a certificate under the Act has been given by competent, independent actuaries. We see no reason why the Canadian Order of Foresters should not be successful in the future. The new rates are calculated to provide for all maturing claims, even though no new members were secured. Of course, your father's rate is high because of the attained age at which the premiums are calculated is high. The paid up insurance value of $570 is the actuarial equivalent of the $2,000 face value of the policy payable at death if the premiums are continued. It would require practically 15 annual premiums to amount to the difference.

We understand this society has lost only a small percentage of its members through the readjustment. The policies seem satisfactory, if your father wishes to provide the cash sum of $2,000 on his death.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS

R. C., Nova Scotia—Would be pleased to have you give us information and advice relative to investments in shares of Canada Steamship Lines.

Information that is available concerning this year's operations of the Canada Steamship Lines is decidedly conflicting in character but there is reason to believe that the company is continuing to consolidate its position following the financial and executive re-organization of a couple of years ago. Nevertheless, there is still a marked lack of confidence in the company among a large number of investors and the preferred shares have shown little advance during the past year. We feel that the company has an excellent future but recognize that there is reason to believe that the fullest possible steps were not taken to eliminate some of the objectionable features of the company's organization that were formerly in evidence. Around present prices the preferred shares provide a speculative purchase that has good possibilities but the stock has not yet come back to the investment class.

Lyall Shareholder Calls for Statement

STOKER, OWEN & MATHEWSON, LTD.
120 St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.
Editor, THE FINANCIAL POST,

I have read with interest your article on Peter Lyall & Co., common stock.

I have to confess that I am one of the unfortunate shareholders.

Since the mysterious engine died, the company itself appears to have taken on the mantle of mystery; let us hope that the mantle is not due to be replaced by a "shrowd."

It's encouraging to see that your journal has become interested in this subject, and I am sure that other shareholders will agree that the article in question calls for some reply from those who by virtue of their appointments are responsible to the holders of the junior securities.

Tom T. Stoker.

The Bench and the Spoils System

Ottawa Journal.

Those who question the wisdom of the Civil Service Commission and the competitive merit system in appointments to the public service would do well to examine appointments made by the Government of Mr. Mackenzie King outside the Commission's orbit. For examination shows that in one particular sphere where the Commission does not operate — appointments to the Bench—Mr. King's Government has enthroned the spoils system naked and unashamed. Thus, the London Free Press, commenting on the fact that the two latest appointments to judgeships were recruited from the ranks of extreme political partisanship, gives the following list of appointments to the Bench under the present regime:

J. E. Adamson, defeated Liberal candidate in Selkirk, 1917 and 1921, appointed judge to the King's Bench of Manitoba.

J. St. George Stubb, defeated Liberal candidate in Marquette in 1917, appointed to be county judge in Manitoba.

Duncas Ross, defeated Liberal candidate in 1921, in West Middlesex, named as county judge for Elgin.

Robert G. Fisher, K. C., former defeated Liberal candidate in East Middlesex, to the Supreme Court of Ontario.

Severin Latourneau, Liberal organizer in Quebec, who has been elevated to a judgeship.

Adolphe Stein, Liberal member for Kamouraska, promoted to the Quebec Bench.

Hon. William Martin, Liberal Premier of Saskatchewan, elevated to the Supreme Court of the province.

Jos. Demers, Liberal M.P. for St. John-Iberville, promoted to the Supreme Court of Quebec.

Thibideau Rinfret, former Liberal candidate in Terrebonne, made judge of Montreal Superior Court.

Robert Smith, K.C., ex-M.P. for Cornwall, elevated to the Supreme Court of Ontario.

Charles A. Wilson, former Liberal member for Laval, appointed judge of the Superior Court of Ontario.

Hon. D. D. MacKenzie, solicitor-general in the King Government, appointed judge of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court.

Arthur Trahan, Liberal M.P. for Nicolet, promoted to the Quebec Bench.

J. B. T. Caron, former Liberal member for Ottawa City, made Ontario county court judge.

W. H. Wright, defeated Liberal candidate in Southwest Grey in 1917, made judge of Ontario Supreme Court.

Hon. J. R. Boyle, Liberal leader of the Alberta Legislature, to be judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

M. G. Cameron, K.C., Liberal member of Ontario Legislature, for Centre Huron from 1902 to 1908, and unsuccessful Liberal candidate in Centre Huron in 1911, promoted to be judge of the united counties of Durham and Northumberland.

In the United States, some few years ago, Mr. William Jennings Bryan was universally castigated because he spoke of the necessity of rewarding "deserving Democrats." Mr. King, quite clearly, has similar solicitude for "deserving Liberals," and is not above tampering with the Bench to exhibit his deep gratitude. But whereas Bryan was held up to scorn by the whole American people, Mr. King escapes criticism, and many even still swallow his platitudes about devotion to the national service. It is easy going for Mr. King, but a serious thing for Canada.

It was not always thus. Sir John Macdonald was a partisan of partisans, and a believer in patronage. But there were occasions when the patriot predominated over the partisan, and he ever resisted political considerations when elevating men to the Bench. Sir Joseph Pope, in his volume of Sir John's correspondence, makes this exceedingly clear, showing, among other things, that one of his first acts as attorney-general before Confederation was to offer the chief justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas to his old opponent, Robert Baldwin.

Sir Joseph quotes a letter written by Sir John to Joseph Howe, in which, referring to a prospective appointment to the Bench of Nova Scotia, in which the possible promotion of a certain Mr. Wilkins was protested by Mr. Howe, he wrote:

"I look forward to having some fun about the judgeship to be vacated by Mr. Bliss. You need not be alarmed at my recommending Mr. Wilkins for the office. I have always laid down, with respect to the judiciary, the principle that no amount of political pressure shall induce me to appoint an incompetent or unworthy judge."

Some thirteen years later, Sir John wrote a letter to the late J. Griffin, then editor of the Toronto Mail, as follows:

"My Dear Griffin: I am bored to death by people applying for judgeships and senatorships. I wish you would take occasion at an early date to write a leader in the Mail somewhat in this wise:

"'Rumors occasionally reach us from Ottawa that the ministry are continually importuned for judgeships and senatorships. Now, this ought not to be so. The Government should be left free, as the responsibility is theirs. It has long been known that, with regard to judicial appointments, Sir John Macdonald has been governed by the one consideration, efficiency. We have heard it stated on more than one occasion he had told applicants for seats on the Bench that the fact of their being applicants was a serious bar to their success. This rule still holds. Nothing can be more unseemly than for a member of the bar to apply for a judgeship. Such appointments are not made for the sake of the individual, nor for the sake of the party, and the Government should look with disfavor on any pressure, personal or political, in favor of an individual. We venture to think that the same principle should be applied to senatorships. A seat in the Senate is an office of high dignity, and the responsibility of the Government in selecting men who will be called upon to deal as legislators with the most important matters affecting the well-being of the commonwealth is very great. From our point of view the Government should resist all outside pressure, both as to judges and senators.

"'We speak of this because we observe in the local press individual claims urged from local considerations.'

"Something of this kind I wish you would write after your best style. I am determined to resist in the future, as I have in the past, all attempts at local dictation.

JOHN A. MACDONALD."

The Journal is not challenging the character or the capacity of all the men appointed by Mr. King. Some of them we know to be excellent men; some we do not know. But what requires to be challenged is the quite manifest fact that these men were not appointed because of their particular merit, but simply because of the fact that they had rendered service to Mr. King's party. Defeated candidates, or in the twilight of their political careers, they were rewarded with places on the Bench. And we know that in the case of one of these appointments, the Manitoba Bar Association felt called upon to file a vigorus protest.

It is a serious matter. For, as the London Free Press says, "to use the judiciary purely as a means of satisfying hungry partisan followers is to endanger the very foundation stone of British justice — respect for law and order.

CURRENT OPINION

ON TO GENEVA
(Toronto Telegram)

Canadians are paying traveling expenses and hotel bills for too many politicians and officials. The latter might easily make a better fist of managing the world's affairs at Geneva, Switzerland, than they have made of managing Canada's affairs at Ottawa.

AN OPEN DOOR
(Belleville Intelligencer)

The door of the treasury is wide open and there is not a watch dog in sight, according to word from Ottawa.

Despite the promises of the King government that expenditures would be cut down to the bone and kept there, during July the total expenditure was increased by $5,619,726 over that for the same month last year. The increase in ordinary account was $4,140,489 and on capital account $1,479,237.

A WISE DECISION
(Calgary Albertan)

The decision of the Alberta government, politely but firmly, to decline the invitation to commit the province to share in the financing of the Hudson Bay Railway, will meet with the approval of the vast majority of the people of this province. In his decision, Premier Greenfield referred to the enormous railway obligations of this province, of which the sister provinces on the prairies were free. That is one good reason for declining further railway obligations at the present time but in addition there are other good reasons for declining action.

THE TAX CONFERENCE
(Moose Jaw Times)

Some eighteen months ago the National Board of the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada decided that in the interests of commerce and industry, and, therefore, of citizens in general, steps should be taken at once to halt the growing tendency toward lavish expenditures by governments and public bodies. They realized that this could be done only by securing a widespread understanding of taxation problems and nation-wide co-operation in taxation matters. Hence the Canadian Tax Conference, founded and conducted by the Institute.

This is a question which is of interest to all parts of the country. The fact that there are as many as three income taxes in some of the provinces, taken along with other ordinary and special taxes, gives rise to an unduly heavy burden upon companies and individuals alike, and in some parts of the country it is felt that the present rate of taxation is approaching confiscation. The whole problem is an extremely important one in relation to Canada's future and the developments of the conference will be followed with interests by all parts of the country.

TO CURB THE SENATE
(Port Arthur News-Chronicle)

Prime Minister King has not forgiven the Senate for refusing to endorse all the legislation the House of Commons sent to the Upper Chamber. He has been nursing his wrath and in a few words at a political picnic he declared that he was ready to give the Senate a blow in the solar plexus that would render it completely innocuous.

Mr. King has hatched a plan that will make the Senate about as harmless as a day old chick when it comes to fighting a full grown old bird like the House of Commons. He has the plan all worked out and will apply it the first time that the Senate becomes naughty according to his view point.

In other words the great democrat, who learned his democracy in the Rockefeller school of the United States, is going to break down the safeguard created by the Fathers of Confederation against the folly of the House of Commons, driven for political reasons to accede to sectional demands.

On numerous occasions the Senate of Canada has performed tasks that have saved the House of Commons from plunging the country into debts running into hundreds of millions of dollars and prevented it from committing the country to engagements that it could not fulfil without great hardship upon the people. The Senate has stood as a guard against hasty and unwise legislation passed alike by Liberal and Conservative administrations. One of the sources from which the Senate derives its strength is a feature that is the ground for attack by administrations for the time being, namely, the difference that exists in political aspect of the majority in the House and the Senate. It is inevitable that this difference shall exist after one of the political parties has had the privilege of naming senators over a number of years. Appointed for life and freed from the need of considering the political effect of its actions, the Senate, at least theoretically, may view all matters coming before it from a purely national view point.

Changed times require changes in methods. That is very true, but Canadians will view with concern any project that may throw them from the frying pan into the fire. Certainly if the King idea is to deprive the Senate of its veto power he might as well provide for its abolishment.

THE TECHNIQUE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
(Electrical World)

Mastery of good public relations can be attained by the humblest utility employee no less than by his chief executive, and in this fact lies the greatest hope for the future of the central-station industry. Courtesy among fellow-workers and between these and the public, combined with good service at fair rates—this is the public relations problem solvent in a nutshell. Hundreds of thousands of words have been written on this subject, but its technique boils down to the application of these simple principles in the spirit of mutual service and with the desire to "go the limit" in striving to satisfy the prospective and the actual customer. Yes, there is a technique of this problem's solution; but it is so simple, once executive and subordinate responsibilities are realized, that failure should be impossible. Success is bound up in open-handed policies, in willingness to remedy unfavorable conditions and in everlasting appreciation of the customer's viewpoint. "Strong-arm" methods are taboo, and the only rigid rule that should prevail in the face of all circumstances is the golden admonition of the Scriptures. Fundamental, workable—this is the technique of public relations best able to disarm socialistic agitation and to cement friendly regard between the personnel of companies and their customers. Prosperity and content are built upon it.

To yield 6.65%

Acadia Apartments
1st Mtge. 6's, 1939

A first mortgage on one of Montreal's finest sites —Sherbrooke and Drummond Sts. The apartment house now under construction to be completed May 1, 1925, by Thompson - Starrett Co., builders of the Mount Royal Hotel, completion guaranteed by builders and owner.

First mortgage bond issue closed at an amount of 65% of the value of land and building as fixed by independent appraisers.

Write for Circular 4

Greenshields & Co
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
17 St. John St., Montreal
also Mount Royal Hotel Building
TORONTO 14 King Street E. OTTAWA 46 Elgin Street

September Bond List

Our new list of high-grade bonds is now ready. It offers some excellent investment opportunities.

Write for a copy.

36 King Street West, Toronto. Telephone Main 4280.

Wood, Gundy & Co.

McDougall & Cowans

Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange

130 St. James Street

STOCK BROKERS

HALIFAX ST. JOHN, N.B. QUEBEC
OTTAWA TORONTO WINNIPEG

MONTREAL

Direct Private Wire to all Branches and New York

RSC INVESTMENT-SERVICE

Real Estate Mortgage Bonds

One type of bond which has a great appeal to prudent investors is that secured by mortgage on revenue-producing metropolitan real estate and buildings. It is, indeed, one of the oldest forms of investment.

We offer a selection of bonds of this class. The security in each case consists of ideally located city land and modern buildings. Income is sufficient to cover interest requirements by a comfortable margin.

May we send you full particulars? If so, write—

Royal Securities CORPORATION LIMITED
164 St. James Street
MONTREAL
Toronto Halifax St. John
Winnipeg Vancouver

$75,000.00

County of Renfrew

6% Bonds Due 1925-1944

Legal Opinion—J. B. Clarke, K.C.

Denominations: $1,000 and odd amounts

We offer the above, subject to prior sale and change in price.

Maturities: 1925-1934 To Yield 5.05%
1935-1944 To Yield 5.00%

Gairdner, Clarke & Co.

312 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone Elgin 2301.
212 Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal. Telephone Main 8323.

Announcing the appointment of

Mr. Ralph D. Snowball

(formerly of Bain, Snowball & Co.)

to be Manager of our

Bond Department

Municipal Bankers Corporation
LIMITED
34 King Street, East, Toronto

We offer

Province of Ontario
4½% Twenty Year Gold Bonds due September 1st, 1944
Principal and Interest, payable Toronto, Montreal, New York, London, Eng.
Price: 96¾%
Yield: over 4.75%

R. A. DALY & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
BANK OF TORONTO BLDG. TORONTO
50 CONGRESS STREET BOSTON

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
WINNIPEG
Stocks and Bonds
Insurance
Mortgage Loans
Farm Lands

Harold A. Tubby & Company Limited
Investment Bankers
Government, Municipal & Corporation Bonds
Correspondence solicited
PARIS BLDG. WINNIPEG

Canadian National Railways
BONDS AND DEBENTURES
ALL ISSUES
Choice of Maturities—1 to 37 Years.
Interest Every Six Months.
PRICES ON APPLICATION **YIELD 4.75% to 6.00%**
All Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds Bought, Sold, Quoted and Exchanged.
PHONE ELGIN 1600.

Toronto Bond Exchange
LIMITED
300 Bay Street Toronto

The Week's Bond Sales

CHATHAM BONDS—

T. E. Cottier, city treasurer, Chatham, has announced that a block of city debentures to the value of $57,000, will shortly be offered for sale. The treasurer has hopes of disposing of the debentures at par locally.

VANCOUVER DEBENTURES

The Royal Financial Corporation of Vancouver have been awarded an issue of $735,000, 5 per cent., 15 and 40 year Vancouver debentures. For the 15-year issue of $320,000 the bill was 97.482, and for the 40-year issue of $415,000, 98.191. Following are the bids:

Royal Financial Corp. (40 yrs.)	98.191
Royal Financial Corp. (15 yrs.)	97.482
Gairdner, Clarke & Co., and McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	95.74

MOUNT FOREST ISSUE

C. H. Burgess & Co. have purchased an issue of $50,000, 5½ per cent., 20-instalment Mount Forest bonds, at 102.42. The bids were:

C. H. Burgess & Co.	102.42
Macneill, Graham & Co.	101.87
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	101.63
Dominion Securities Corp.	101.57
A. E. Ames & Co.	101.45
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	101.39
Dominion Bank	101.27
Municipal Bankers' Corp.	100.66

GODERICH ISSUE

Goderich has sold an issue of 5½ per cent., 15 and 30 year debentures, amounting to $143,000, to Stewart, Scully & Co. The bid was $102.32 for the $60,000 intake debentures, 102.32 for the $58,000 collegiate institute debentures and 102 for the $25,000 consolidation of debt debentures. The bids:

Stewart, Scully & Co.	102.32
Stewart, Scully & Co.	102.00
W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	102.193
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	102.11
Dominion Securities Corp.	101.11
C. H. Burgess & Co.	101.22
R. A. Daly & Co.	101.69

UNITED COUNTIES

The United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, have sold an issue of $150,000, 5 per cent., 20-year bonds, to W. A. Mackenzie & Co., at 99.17. The bids:

W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	99.17
Cochran, Hay & Co.	98.917
Matthews & Co.	98.87
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	98.79
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	98.75
Bird, Harris & Co.	98.73
A. E. Ames & Co.	98.69
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	98.23
Wood, Gundy & Co.	98.19
C. H. Burgess & Co.	98.18
Macneill, Graham & Co.	98.083
H. R. Bain & Co.	98.069

BARTON TOWNSHIP BONDS

W. A. Mackenzie & Co. were the successful tenderers for the issue of $50,000, 5½ per cent., 20-year bonds of the Township of Barton. The bids were:

W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	104.255
Matthews & Co.	104.18
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	104.088
H. R. Bain & Co.	103.83
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	103.66
C. H. Burgess & Co.	103.30
Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	103.23
Bird, Harris & Co.	103.21
Macneill, Graham & Co.	103.178
Wood, Gundy & Co.	103.09
R. A. Daly & Co.	103.08
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	102.87
Royal Securities Corp.	102.577
W. C. Brent & Co.	101.36

News and Views of Bond Market

TRADING IN BONDS MAKES SLUMP AND PRICES ARE WEAK

C.N.R. Issue Being Offered in Canada and the U.S.

A halt in the upward tendency of bond prices has occurred during the past week. Since a strong demand for bonds originated in New York some months ago, substantial advances have been recorded. As a result the prices in the Canadian market have appreciated to a new level. Trading has been more active throughout the summer than in some pervious years to meet the United States demands for Canadian bonds. However, the Canadian investor is slow to accept lower yields for his money and consequently institutional buyers have accounted for a large proportion of the new issues. For some time shrewd observers have noticed a weaker feeling in New York and the tendency has been for the Canadian market to absorb new issues on an even basis. With exchange practically at par the recent Ontario issue was offered in both markets and the greater part was alloted to the Canadian firms in the syndicate. The New York weakness has now extended to Canada. During the week trading slumped off and many bonds were offered at lower levels than in previous weeks. While the drop in prices is small, dealers do not look for a recovery until a definite announcement is made on the Dominion financing.

Offer C. N. R. Issue

Another piece of Canadian National Railway financing was accomplished this week by the sale of $26,000,000 of 30 year 4½ per cent. bonds by a syndicate composed of both United States and Canadian houses. It is stated that $16,000,000 of the issue will be placed in the States and the remaining $10,000,000 in Canada, which indicates the parity between the two markets. The offering has met a favorable reception, several large blocks being taken up by the banks and other institutions for their own account. A number of municipalities entered the market during the week and secured their money at close to a 5 per cent. basis. The bids on these were close and showed that houses are anxious to secure suitable bonds. The province of Saskatchewan is calling for tenders for $3,450,000 of 20 year 4½ per cent. bonds. The feeling that the English market may soon be a factor in disposing of issues is indicated by the fact that the Saskatchewan tenders are alternative for bonds payable in Canada and London or Canada, New York and London.

Big Foreign Loans in United States

Investors are wondering what effect this change will have on the plans of the Dominion government for its refunding operations. Some dealers believe that the United States market is not in as good a position to absorb a large share of the bonds as previously. Bankers are looking for higher money rates, and the New York market, already weaker, is facing heavy foreign loans, including the United States share of the proposed German loan. How far the weakness here may extend is a matter of speculation. If the Dominion loan is held off until issues now being offered are fully placed, the scarcity of good bonds should aid in its distribution. It is not thought likely that any move will be made until the syndicate handling the C. N. R. bonds has disposed of them, and it is even hinted that the finance minister may seek conversions directly from present holders, as far as possible.

A fair volume of municipal financing is expected this year. On the other hand there are few provincial loans maturing until January, when approximately $15,000,000 of bonds mature. Before July 1, 1925, another forty millions of provincial obligations will mature.

Financing Coast Bridge by Issue of Bonds

Two piers of the bridge across the second narrows of Burrard Inlet connecting North Vancouver with Vancouver B. C., are reported completed, and progress is being made with some of the others. Three shifts of men, working 8 hours each, are engaged. The District of Vancouver, one of the five municipalities forming the company, placed on the market recently an issue of $372 500 of 6 per cent. bonds for the construction purposes. The estimated cost of construction is $1,468,306 and provision is being made for $1,652,500. Dominion government, $120,000; British Columbia government, $100,000; Vancouver City, $200,000 common stock; North Vancouver city, $250,000 common stock and $257,000 guaranteed bond issue; North Vancouver District, $287,500 common stock and $372,500 guaranteed bond issue; West Vancouver District, $62,500 common stock; individual subscribers, $2,500.

BRITISH AMERICAN BOND

The bond and stock departments of the British American Bond Corporation, of Vancouver, have been turned over to a new company, to be known as the British Columbia Bond Corporation, Ltd. For some time the former company has carried on at its Victoria branch a stock and bond business only, and the manager, H. E. Boorman, together with the complete personnel of his staff, will remain with the new company. At the head office in Vancouver, insurance and auto financing have been operating in addition, and these departments will be carried on by the old company as before, the new company taking over the bond and stock departments. H. E. Boorman has been made managing director of the new company.

Municipal Loan Large in New York in August

NEW YORK.—The output of new state and municipal loans in August amounted to $108,079,615 and exceeded the July total by several millions. Compared with August, 1923, last month's loans were practically double. August is usually the dull season in the municipal bond business. This year, however, the extreme ease of money attracted many borrowers who would normally postpone their loan operations until funds were actually needed.

The following comparison of state and municipal bond flotations in August and the eight months ended August 31 for ten years was compiled by the Daily Bond Buyer:

	August	Eight mos. end Aug. 31
1924	$108,079,615	$1,030,544,653
1923	62,328,420	745,974,926
1922	83,956,959	938,122,400
1921	105,193,625	722,211,386
1920	65,293,273	495,190,090
1919	60,166,231	444,704,033
1918	32,153,413	187,242,143
1917	28,382,385	332,480,650
1916	30,511,944	356,941,873
1915	22,279,309	366,596,258

DOMINION REVENUE NOW FALLING OFF

At Same Time Expenditures for Five Months Show an Increase

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The August statement of revenue and expenditure issued by the Department of Finance shows the total revenue for the first five months of the fiscal year to have been $162,523,315, a decrease of $19,639 071, as compared with that for the same months last year. The total expenditure was $120,936,955, an increase of $5,400,823 as compared with that for the corresponding months of 1923. Of the latter $113,755 860 was on ordinary account and $7,181,095 on capital account. There was a decrease of $3,934,051 in the net debt during the month, which stood at $2,387,517,638.

During August the decrease in revenue was greater than that in any preceding month this year, receipts being only $23,716,062, as compared with $29,897 643 for the same month in 1923. Ordinary expenditure dropped $3,000,000 below that for August, 1923, but capital expenditure was up by about $700,000. The loss in revenue for the five months is equal to 80 per cent. of the estimated loss for the whole twelve.

C. N. FINANCING IMPORTANT ITEM FOR GOVERNMENT

Ottawa Feels That Robb Will Look to Home Investors

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The sale in New York last week of the $26,000,000 issue of Canadian National 30 year 4½ per cent. bonds, came as a surprise to some, for interest has been centred more on the requirements of the government than on those of the railway. Of course, it was known that the system would soon be in the market for money, but the immediate nature of its requirements was somewhat overlooked. This brings the total issue of Canadian National Railway bonds guaranteed by the government this year up to $55,000,000.

Considerable interest is manifested in whether or not this will meet the total requirements of the National system this year. It seems improbable that it will. Last year there was a guaranteed issue of $50,000,000 and another of $22,500,000. Then there were cash advances from the government to the extent of $25,110,000. Not as much will be required this year for equipment, but owing to reduced earnings more will probably be required for other purposes. This was contrary to expectations at the time that the estimate was made up, it being then thought that there might be increased operating surplus that would reduce by $9,000,000 the advances from the government.

The total amount of the railway bond guarantees assumed by the government for the roads now included in the National system is approximately $850,000,000. There have been many enquiries as to whether these are included in the statement of the National debt. They are not, the reason being that they are only contingent liabilities. They are actual, however, in proportion as the National railways are unable to meet the interest on these outstanding bonds.

With the Canadian National Railways issue out of the way, the road is now cleared for the new Dominion loan. On this Hon. J. A. Robb keeps his own counsel. There is much expectation that he will go to New York for quite a portion of this money, though not for all of it. There is an impression among financiers here that he has possibly waited a little too long to get the best price.

Unlisted Bond Movement of Month

BONDS	Issued	Due	P.C.	1924 High	1924 Low	Monthly Comparison August 1 to 30 Op'ng	High	Low	Close	Latest Quotation Bid	Asked	Bonds Sold
Abitibi Pulp	$3,880,000	1940	6%	97	94½	..	..	..	..	95¾	96	....
Alabama T.L.&P	13,668,900	1962	5	82	68	82	82	..	82	80⅜	81¾	5,000
Algoma Steel	15,550,867	1962	5	38¼	26	..	..	..	..	33	..	....
Ames Hold.McC.	2,481,960	1947	6	45	44½	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Belding Paul Cort.	749,953	1936	5	87¼	87⅛	..	..	..	..	86	..	....
Belgo Can.Paper.	8,000,000	1943	6	96⅛	94½	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95¼	96¼	7,000
Brompton P.& P.	1,750,000	1941	8	109½	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Brompton P.& P.	938,200	1939	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Burns Co. P.	3,500,000	1943	6½	100	..	..	..	..	..	98	100	....
Brand.Henderson	698,000	1939	6	91½	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	....
Canada Steams'p	6,000,000	1942	7	96½	94	95¼	96	95⅜	95⅜	95½	96	13,000
Canada Steams'p	15,000,000	1943	5	75¾	75¼	..	..	..	..	74½	75½	....
Can. L. & P.	6,500,000	1949	5	80¼	72¾	..	..	..	..	81½	82¼	....
Chicoutimi Pulp.	1,834,000	1943	6	72	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Can. Nat.Rlys.	50,000,000	1954	5	100	98¼	100	100	..	100	100⅜	101½	500
Can. Nor.Ry.Inc.	24,140,174	1930	5	53	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Can.Steel Found.	3,650,000	1936	6	98¼	98⅛	98¼	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	98¼	..	7,500
Can. Pac. Rly	12,000,000	1934	5	99¾	98⅝	99¼	99¾	99⅛	99¾	99	99¾	30,000
Connors Bros.	250,000	1938	6½	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	....
Cumberland Rly.	3,000,000	1940	5	75	69¾	69¾	69¾	..	69¾	..	..	1,000
Dom.Iron & Steel	7,071,266	1939	5	71¼	63½	63½	63½	..	63½	63	64	3,000
Davies, Wm. Co.	2,500,000	1942	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Dom. Power	5,564,000	1932	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	93½	..	....
Dom. Textile	6,449,000	1949	6	103½	100½	..	..	..	..	102½	..	....
Duke Price Pow.	12,000,000	1949	6	99⅜	..	99⅜	99⅜	..	99⅜	..	..	5,000
East Koot. Pow.	2,000,000	1942	7	102½	96	101¼	102	101¼	102	101	102	3,500
Electrical Dev.	9,175,000	1933	5	98⅜	..	98⅜	98⅜	..	98⅜	98⅜	99	1,000
Fraser Company.	2,000,000	1941	8	106	104⅜	105¼	105½	105	105	105	105⅜	2,500
Frontenac Brew.	1,100,000	1951	6	88	84	..	..	..	..	85	88	....
How.Smith Paper	2,576,200	1941	7	99	94½	96	96⅜	94½	95¼	..	95	10,000
How.Smith Paper	489,600	1934	6	95	..	95	95	..	95	..	95	600
Lake Sup. Paper.	5,000,000	1941	6	105	104⅜	..	..	..	..	105	..	....
Laurentide Power	7,500,000	1946	5	97¾	95⅜	..	..	..	..	97¼	98⅜	....
Laurentian Power	1,400,000	1936	6	96	..	..	..	..	..	95½	96½	....
Maple Leaf Mill	2,000,000	1943	6½	101	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	....
Montreal L.H.&P.	2,910,000	1933	5	99	96½	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Manitoba Power.	7,500,000	1941	7	100⅜	97½	..	..	..	..	99¾	100¼	....
Matt.P.& P.deb.	3,000,000	1949	7	27	20¼	..	..	..	..	25	35	....
Montreal T. & P.	7,300,000	1924	6½	102	101¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Montreal T. & P.	8,000,000	1929	6	101	97	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅜	100½	101	18,000
Montreal SteelW.	750,000	1940	6	99¼	99⅛	..	..	..	..	99	..	....
Montreal W.& P.	979,935	1932	5	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Montreal Pub. S.	3,152,500	1942	5	88¾	76½	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87¼	88¼	2,000
Nor. Ont. L. & P.	5,006,500	1931	6	94½	..	..	..	..	..	94	95¼	....
Nova Scotia Steel	4,978,500	Deb.	6	75½	50	50	50	..	50	..	60	3,000
N.S. Tram.	1,500,000	1952	7	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Ontario Pulp	1,500,000	1931	6	106	104	..	..	..	..	105	..	....
Ottawa Gas Co.	1,000,000	1939	6	101½	99½	101½	101½	..	101½	..	..	2,000
Ottawa L.H.& P.	850,000	1953	6	100	..	100	100	..	100	..	..	1,000
Ottawa Riv. Pow	3,250,000	1953	6½	98½	98	98	98½	98	98½	..	..	12,500
Price Bros.	10,000,000	1943	6	100	98⅜	99¼	99⅜	99⅛	99¼	98½	99⅛	13,500
Paton Mfg. Co.	600,000	1953	6	95	90	..	..	..	..	93	94	....
Provincial Paper.	1,105,000	1940	6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Porto Rico Rly.	£265,000	1962	5	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Prov. of Ont	40,000,000	1948	5	100	98⅜	..	..	..	..	101¼	101⅜	....
Quebec Power	3,540,000	1953	6	99½	94⅛	97⅜	99½	97⅜	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	25,500
Que.Jacques Cart	849,000	1931	5	90	85½	90	90	..	90	90⅜	..	1,000
Saguenay P.& P.	5,400,000	1930	6½	81	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Shawinigan Cot.	968,000	1949	6	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	....
Shaw. W. & P.	3,808,500	1934	5	102¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	101½	....
Shaw. W. & P.	6,000,000	1950	5½	102⅛	101	102⅛	102⅛	..	102⅛	..	102½	2,000
Shaw. W. & P.	11,010,500	1950	6	105⅜	..	105⅜	105⅜	..	105⅜	104	105¼	3,000
South.Can.Pow.	4,637,500	1948	6	101½	99	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	5,000
Spanish River P.	3,000,000	1941	8	107⅛	105½	106½	107⅛	106	107	107	..	16,500
St. Law. Sugar	2,000,000	1932	6	89	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	....
St.Maur.Val.Cot.	1,415,200	1952	6	76½	75	76	76	..	76	75⅜	..	1,000
St.Maurice Pow.	9,026,600	1953	6½	106½	103	105½	105⅜	105½	105⅜	105¼	106	15,500
Toronto Paper	750,000	1942	6	99½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Wabasso Cotton	750,000	1942	7	98¼	93½	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Windsor Hotel	2,500,000	1943	6½	101	100½	..	..	..	..	100	..	....
West. Koot. Pow.	1,750,000	1943	6	100½	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	....
Western Power	5,000,000	1949	5	90¾	87¼	90¼	90¼	90½	90½	90⅜	..	3,000
Western Power	500,000	1926	7	99½	97¼	..	..	..	..	98	..	....
West. Que. Pow.	250,000	1931	6½	73	72¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Winnipeg Electric	3,250,000	1943	6	92¼	91½	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

BOND MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9

BONDS	Int. Rate	Due Year	Yield	Range 1923 High	Low	Range 1924 High	Low	Ask	Latest Price Bid	High	Low
Asbestos	5	1942	7.08	90	79	83½	75	78	..	79	..
Canada Bread	6	1941	5.81	100	96	102	98¾	102	101½	102	..
Can. Carr.	6	1939	5.94	101	95	102	99	..	100¼	100½	..
Can. Cottons	5	1940	5.87	90	85⅜	91	88⅜	..	90	91	..
Can. Cement	6	1929	5.42	103½	100	106½	100	..	102	102½	..
Bell Telephone	5	1925	5.52	101	97¾	100½	98¾	100	99¼	99½	..
Cons. Rubber	6	1946	6.06	102⅜	98¾	99¼	95	..	99	99¼	..
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	6.25	99	96	99	96	97½	..	96¾	..
Carr. Factories	6	1940	6.86	91½	91	91⅜	91⅜	91½	..	91⅜	..
Can. S. S. Lines	5	1943	7.61	81¼	75	79	70½	..	75	74	..
Dom. Textile (A)	6	1925	6.00	100⅞	99¾	101⅛	100	100¾	100	100	..
Montreal Trams	5	1941	5.50	92⅝	87½	94⅞	93⅜	95	94	94⅞	94¼
N. S. Steel	5	1959	6.76	92	84⅜	84½	76½	76½	..	76½	..
Penmans	5	1926	5.80	97	93¾	98½	96	..	98	98½	..
Quebec Rly.	5	1939	5.99	83½	68	90¼	80	91	90	90¼	89½
Sher.-Williams	6	1941	5.85	102½	101	102¼	101	..	102	101½	..
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.66	102½	99	103½	100½	..	103	103½	..
Wayagamack	6	1951	7.94	86¼	75	80¼	74⅜	79	78	78⅜	78
War Loan	5	1925	4.20	100.95	99.10	101.15	100.15	100.90	100.80	100.80	100.60
Do	5	1931	4.76	101.80	99.80	101.90	100.15	101.40	101.30	101.40	101.00
Do	5	1937	4.65	103.30	102.00	103.35	102.10	103.20	103.10	103.35	103.10
Victory	5½	1924	3.75	101.65	99.80	100.95	99.90	100.20	100.10	100.10	99.90
Do	5½	1927	4.59	103.50	101.00	103.15	102.15	102.75	102.65	102.65	102.50
Do	5½	1933	4.78	106.70	104.15	106.65	104.30	105.45	105.35	105.70	105.30
Do	5½	1934	4.96	103.90	101.30	104.35	103.00	104.20	104.10	104.35	104.10
Do	5½	1937	4.70	108.45	105.25	108.20	106.30	107.85	107.75	107.90	107.60
Do Renewal	5½	1927	4.96	102.80	100.75	101.90	101.00	101.90	101.70	101.65	101.50
Do "	5½	1932	4.98	103.15	100.80	103.40	101.35	103.50	103.40	103.40	103.10
Do Refund	5	1928	4.95	99.70	98.80	100.50	99.40	100.30	100.20	100.40	100.10
Do "	5	1943	4.70	99.25	97.90	102.85	99.90	102.45	102.35	102.60	102.20

New Issue

PROVINCE of ONTARIO
4½% Gold Bonds, Due 1st September, 1944, Price 96¾ and Interest, Yielding over 4.75%,

MATTHEWS & COMPANY
Limited
Bond Dealers
255 Bay Street Toronto

FOUNDED HB 1883

BONDS for Safe Investment

GOVERNMENT, Municipal, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds.

Selected with careful regard to safety, dependable income and marketability.

Write for List.

HANSON BROS.
Investment Securities
160 St. James St. Montreal
63 Sparks St. Ottawa

Unlisted Stocks Bonds
Government Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT - SOLD - QUOTED
Our Mining Department
has a complete Statistical Bureau. Write us for information.
BALFOUR, WHITE & CO
LIMITED
Members Montreal Mining Exchange
136 St. James Street, MONTREAL

BURNETT PORTEOUS & COMPANY
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
17 St. John St.
MONTREAL

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL BONDS
W. L. McKINNON & Co.
GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS
McKinnon Bldg. TORONTO
Telephone Adel. 3871

We offer
New Issue
Province of Ontario
4½%, 20-year Gold Bonds
PRICE: 96¾
Inquiries Invited
McDonagh, Somers & Co.
Investment Securities
Dominion Bank Building
Toronto, - Ontario

Dickinson and Walbank
(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)
No Account too small to receive our careful attention
152 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
MAIN 4650
T. Kelly Dickinson J. Y. K. Walbank
W. McLea Walbank

GERMAN AND FOREIGN BONDS
BOUGHT — SOLD — QUOTED.
Imperial Securities Company
Registered.
164 St. James Street, Montreal
Telephone Main 6470.

The Careful Investor

The character of the investment house upon whose advice he purchases securities is of more importance to the careful investor than learning of the seemingly attractive features of a particular security.

The September issue of "Investment Securities" contains our current list of recommendations. A copy will be mailed upon request.

The National City Company
Limited
Head Office: 112 St. James Street, Montreal
10 King St. East, TORONTO — 14 Central Chambers, OTTAWA — 71 St. Peter St., QUEBEC

Advisory Board
Sir Charles B. Gordon, G.B.E., *Chairman* — Sir John Aird — A. J. Brown, K.C.
Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., M.P. — Charles R. Hosmer — Wilmot L. Matthews
Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C. — Fred W. Molson — Sir Augustus Nanton
Edson L. Pease — W. N. Tilley, K.C. — Hon. J. M. Wilson

We Offer
ACADIA APARTMENTS, LIMITED
6½% First Mortgage 15 Yr. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Dated Sept. 1st, 1924 — *Due Sept. 1st, 1939*
Price 98½
and accrued interest to yield 6.65%
JOHNSTON AND WARD
Canada Trust Bldg., 14 King St. East, Toronto
Members Montreal Stock Exchange — *Members Toronto Stock Exchange*

OSLER & HAMMOND
Stock Brokers and Financial Agents
Members
Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
21 JORDAN STREET : TORONTO

Your Rapidly Expanding Market

The number of telephones you can reach to do business with in Ontario and Quebec has more than doubled in the past 9 years.

Each year for 9 years Bell telephones in service have increased over 11 per cent.

The value of telephone service may therefore be 11% more each year to those who diligently profit by the opportunities it offers for saving time and expense.

It takes 11¾ years for capital to double itself at 6% interest compounded annually.

How much can you make the telephone worth to you to-day?

FRANK KENNEDY, Manager

Every new subscriber adds to the value of YOUR telephone.

Municipal and Provincial Finance

MUNICIPAL DEBTS AFFECT STANDING OF CIVIL CREDIT

Dangerous Policy Not to Tax Publicly Owned Trading Operations

By HORACE L. BRITTAIN, Ph.D.,
At Canadian Tax Conference Convention at Montreal.

When a community grows to the stage where it is no longer possible, economically or safely, to provide all services privately and individually, it establishes a local committee and turns over to it the performance of all functions, which it believes can better be performmed collectively than individually. If the community is a part of a larger political unit, its establishment of this governing body is regulated by this larger unit. The local body is called a municipal government, and the community for whom this local government is established is called a municipality. To carry out the functions required by the citizens, the municipal government desires revenue. In young communities this money is raised for the most part by taxation, i.e., by compulsory contributions. The functions first attempted are strictly governmental functions, such as police, fire, highways, schools. While some of the necessary revenue is supplied by fees, fines, etc., the greater part is supplied by:

1. General taxation, through the general tax rate, and supposedly in proportion to ability to pay.
2. Special taxation, through frontage taxes, etc., supposedly in proportion to value received.

As communities grow, another type of activity is thrust upon them through the failure of private initiative to give the type of service demanded by the community, or through the growth of a belief in the desirability of extending public ownership and operation into a wider field. Thus, in many communities, water systems were initiated by private enterprise, but as health and fire protection problems grew, they were taken over by the municipalities. Municipal waterworks usually represent the initial entry by municipalities into the field of trading operations. Later, light, power, transportation, and other public utilities, were taken over by many municipalities, and even some activities not usually regarded as public utilities, but in the nature of trading operations, such as abattoirs, housing, etc., were taken up by municipalities. These functions are, or are supposed to be, supported by charges for service rendered—charges covering all elements of cost. Thus the functions of the modern municipality may be divided into two main groups:

1. Strictly governmental functions.
2. Trading operations and municipal revenue is for the most part of two types:
   (1) Taxation and incidental revenue
   (2) Trading revenues.

These two kinds of public debt are quite distinct in character, have vitally different relations to current finance, and have different effects on public credit. It has been claimed that debts incurred for trading operations are really not debts at all, inasmuch as debt charges are defrayed out of revenues, just as they would if the trading operations were privately owned and administered. It is held that, as public ownership of trading operations causes no additional burden to the taxpayer, trading operation debt is not, save theoretically, a part of the public debt. Many who would not voice this view so baldly. tacitly, perhaps unconsciously, assume this position, when weighing a city's financial position.

While there are fundamental differences between the two types of debt, the differences are not nearly so clear cut as would appear from a purely theoretical consideration. The will-to-believe has had a great deal to do with shaping the opinions of both schools of thought, viz.:

1. That public trading operation debt has no relation to the financial standing and credit for city or government.
2. That public trading operation debt is essentially the same as public general debt and has the same relation to financial standing and credit for city or government.

As is usually the case, the truth lies between the extremes. As a matter of fact, public utility debt has a definite and real relation to the financial standing of a city, but it is not the same relation thereto, as the general debt. If all public trading operations are and always will be conducted without a loss while paying all the costs which a private undertaking would have to pay, and charging no more for service than a similar private organization would charge, public trading operation debt can have no permanent effect on a city's financial standing or credit other than might result from a glutting of the market by debenture offerings which, with proper management is as avoidable in public as in private business. As a matter of fact, however, in actual practice public trading debt does have a very real relation to the financial standing and credit of a municipality.

As an example of what may happen in municipal trading operations, particularly those not in the nature of a monopoly, may be cited the case of a municipal undertaking not in the nature of a monopoly, which has had a deficit every year of its operation, and in a period of about ten years has had deficits aggregating approximately $400,000. These deficits were made good out of taxation, so that the taxpayers have an investment in the plant, not of $415,000, which is the amount of the debenture debt, but of about $800,000. Moreover, as the annual expense included no provision for taxation, the total deficits in reality were much greater. It is, of course, evident that no private venture could continue to operate under such conditions of annual loss to its investors. It is equally evident that, if all public utilities, municipally owned, showed similar results, the effect on municipal credit would be tremendous. In all such cases of recurring deficits, the argument is always advanced that the people have had the benefits of reduced cost of services. Even if this could be proved, it would be a task of even more magnitude to prove the justice or soundness of securing reduced costs for the consumer at the expense of the taxpayer. The inauguration of municipal trading operations on any other basis than that of being entirely self-sustaining is extremely dangerous, and the following of a general policy of establishing such undertakings for the sake of obtaining certain indirect advantages, which may or may not be attained, is bound to be disastrous.

In weighing the financial standing of any community, therefore, the municipal operations and municipal debts must be considered as wholes, with careful attention to both phases of municipal business. These are interdependent, and unsoundness in one is bound to be reflected sooner or later in the other. It should not be forgotten also that the unbusinesslike operation of purely governmental functions is bound to have serious effects on municipal trading operations. These depend for their success, just as in the case of private ventures, on the number and purchasing power of their patrons. Taxation, high in proportion to practical benefit received, handicaps business and industry, tends to prevent the growth of population, or even to reduce, and diminishes the purchasing power of every consumer. It is idle to think that a municipality's trading operations may be sound, while its government may be unsound. Unsound municipal government in the long run will make successful operation of municipal trading operations absolutely impossible. A municipality in its purely governmental activities and its trading operations has not several eggs in several baskets, but all its eggs in one basket.

HAMILTON'S INCOME LARGER

The taxable income of the city of Hamilton has increased during the current year by $862,230, bringing the total up to $9,859,940. An increase of nearly a million dollars in the taxable income of a city, during a period when business is supposed to be poor, is surely indicative of progress.

BRANTFORD ASSESSMENT UP

A total taxable assessment of $26,788,332, which was an increase of $131,278 over last year's figure, was reported to the city council of Brantford in the annual report of the assessment department. The grand total assessment was $32,017,718. The report recorded the fact that a great many families had returned to their homes after a temporary absence, probably in the United States, in search of better employment.

Tenders and By-laws

Sept. 15, Owen Sound.—$42,000, 5½ per cent. school debentures, maturing 1944. A. F. Armstrong, city treasurer. (See announcement on page 16).

Sept. 15, Lachine, Que.—$12,000 school debentures, 5½ per cent., due 1950. S. G. Grimston, sec.-treas, high school.

Sept. 17, Joliette.—$50,000, 5 and 5½ per cent., 10 and 20-year bonds. A. L. Marsolais, sec.-treas.

Sept. 15, St. Anne Village, Que. — $46,000, 5½ per cent. debentures. D. J. Brassard, sec.-treas.

Sept. 17, County of Victoria. — $3,000 Dominion of Canada bonds, 5%, due March 1, 1937; $3,000 province of Ontario bonds, 6%, due Feb. 1, 1928, and $2,000, 6% due May 2, 1936.

$5,000, Town of Lindsay debentures, 5½%, due Feb. 2, 1940. J. R. McNeillie, Treasurer.

Sept. 17, Cayuga.—$16,650, $5½ per cent., 20-year debentures. E. B. Davis, clerk. (See announcement on page 16.)

Sept. 29, Three Rivers.—$525,000, 5 per cent., 40-year bonds. Arthur Nobert, treasurer. (See announcement on page 16).

Sept. 22, Calgary.—$698,203, 5½ per cent., 30-yr. bonds. J. M. Miller, clerk.

Sept. 16, Montreal Catholic Schools Commission.—$1,800,000, 5 per cent., 10-year bonds. Ayme Lafontaine, general secretary, 87 St. Catherine West, Montreal.

Sept. 16, Saskatchewan.—$3,450,000, 4½ per cent., 20-year bonds. Optional, tenders payable in Canada and London, or Canada, New York and London.

CONDEMN GALAXY OF TAXING BODIES

One Firm Filed 62 Tax Returns in One Year — Canadian Tax Conference Meets

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—This year's sessions of the Canadian Tax Conference brought out a good representation of business men and public officials from all over Canada. It was evident that the question of taxation is considered by business men as one of their most important problems of the moment.

This year the tax conference met in joint session with the newly organized Canadian Civil Service Research Conference. The effect was that in the mornings the business men discussed the raising of public funds and in the afternoons, the spending of it by public officials.

It came out as typical of the burdens being imposed on business firms by government taxation that one Canadian company filed no less than 62 different tax returns in the past year. Another firm had to comply with something like 33 special enactments, all of them in a state of flux.

Extensive and expensive duplication of taxation was particularly condemned. J. E. McFarlane, of the Canadian General Electric Company, showed how taxation could be standardized between the federal government, the provinces and the various municipalities. He pointed out that there were five different provincial systems of taxation operative. This meant duplicated and overlapping taxation. Little effort would be necessary to align and standardize all the statutes in five different provinces.

The galaxy of provincial taxation required the filing of numerous returns at all periods of the year, and the employment of law firms all through the country, thus largely increasing the firm's overhead charges.

The civil service research conference discussed civil service reforms and it was indicated that patronage is not a thing of the past in Canada. There is a merit system in the civil service at Ottawa, which is not entirely efficient. Two of the provinces have a meagre sort of system of civil service appointment and promotion, but beyond that nothing is being done by the other provinces and by the towns and cities of the country to get real efficiency from the civil service by fair systems of appointment and promotion.

Corporation Issues

ISSUE SOLD LOCALLY

The Rutherford Milling Company, the oldest and best-known industry in Blenheim, Ont., has disposed of an issue of $50,000, first mortgage bonds to local investors. The issue bears 7 per cent. interest, payable every six months and will be paid off August 1, 1928, the security being plant, land, machinery, etc.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

An issue of $26,000,000, 4½ per cent., 30-year gold bonds of the Canadian National Railways is being made by a syndicate composed of Dillon, Read & Co., Dominion Securities Corporation, A. E. Ames & Co., National City Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Bankers' Trust Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., Guaranty Company of New York, Harris, Forbes & Co., and White, Weld & Co. The bonds are being offered in Canada and New York at 96 to yield 4.75 per cent.

FAMOUS PLAYERS OFFERING

An offering of $750,000 6½ per cent., first and general mortgage 20-year sinking bonds of Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, at 99, to yield over 6.60 per cent., made this week by the Royal Securities Corporation, Limited. The bonds are callable at 105 to January 31, 1931, and are secured by a specific mortgage on seven theatres having a conservative valuation of $3,955,619, located at Toronto, Montreal, Sault Ste. Marie, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. The bonds were first issued about a year ago and the offering is a re-sale.

An annual cumulative sinking fund of 2 per cent. commenced operation February 1, 1924, for retirement of the bonds, not exceeding the redemption prices. This sinking fund is sufficient to redeem over $750,000 of the bonds by maturity.

According to an audited profit and loss account, included in the circular, net earnings of the Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, for the nine months to May 31, 1924, were more than for the entire twelve months period ending August 31, 1923, while gross was within $120,000 of the total for the same period.

OFFER RAILWAY BONDS

Royal Securities Corp. have along with some American bond houses offered $10,000,000, 7 per cent. 30-year bonds, due Sept. 1, 1954, of the Paris-Orleans Railroad. The bonds are a direct obligation of the Paris-Orleans Railway Company, which was organized in 1838 and is second largest privately owned system in France, operating approximately 4,848 miles of railroad. It serves important agricultural and industrial section of Central France, also forming the direct route between Paris and Bordeaux, Nantes and St. Nazaire and a portion of the direct route between Paris and Southern France and Spain.

Payment of interest and sinking funds is secured by operating receipts; by the common fund of the largest French railroad systems, into which the excess receipts of all the systems are paid; by payments which the French Public Treasury has undertaken to effect if necessary to make up the deficiency in the fund, as provided for by the terms of the convention between the railways and the government ratified by law in 1921.

TORONTO'S ASSESSMENT

Toronto's assessment for 1925 is $28,625,523 greater than it was for 1924 and the population has increased by 3,274, according to the city assessment rolls. The assessment for 1925 is $877,746,723 as compared with $849,121,200 for 1924 and the population 542,187 as compared with 538,913. The graded house exemption this year equals the substantial sum of $62,234,038.

TO MARKET ETHYL GASOLINE

NEW YORK.—Walter C. Teagle, president, Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, and Alfred P. Sloan, jr., president, General Motors Corporation, announced today the organization, under the laws of Delaware, of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, a $5,000,000 concern in which their respective companies are equal shareholders. The new company will take over the promotion and sale of ethyl fluid, which has in the past been handled by the General Motors Chemical Co., and will continue the marketing policies of that company.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Week end.	1924	1923	Change
Aug. 31	$4,697,000	$5,365,000	—$ 668,000

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Week end.	1924	1923	Change
Aug. 31	$6,109,614	$7,168,372	—$1,058,758
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	153,173,166	158,483,853	—5,310,687

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES.

Date	Place Purpose	Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Yield
		Municipal					
Sept. 8	Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	5%	1944	$150,000	99.17	5.07
Sept. 8	Barton Township	W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	5½%	1944	50,000	104,255	5.15
Sept.	Mount Forest	C. H. Burgess & Co.	5½%	1944	50,000	102.42	5.30
Sept. 6	Goderich	Stewart Scully & Co.	5½%	1954	118,000	102.32	5.35
Sept. 6	Goderich	Stewart Scully & Co.	5½%	1939	25,000	102.00	5.30
Sept. 8	Vancouver	Royal Financial Corp.	5%	1939	320,000	97.482	5.25
Sept. 8	Vancouver	Royal Financial Corp.	5%	1964	415,000	98.181	5.10
Sept.	Charlottetown	Royal Financial Corp.	5%	1944	35,000	99.17	5.10
		Corporation					
Sept.	Toronto Ultra Violet Ray Institute	Legal Investors	7%	1939	75,000	100.	....
		Railway					
Sept. 4	Canadian National Railways	Dillon, Read & Co. and Syndicate	4½%	1954	26,000,000	96.	4.75

Public Utilities in Favour

The success of Canadian Public Utilities has placed their securities among the most stable and profitable types of investment.
Typical examples are:
Montreal Pub. Service 5% - 1942
Quebec-Power 6% - 1953
Montreal Tram-Power 6% - 1929
Montreal Tramways 5% - 1941
Quebec Railway 5% - 1939
Full particulars upon request
RENE-T. LECLERC
Incorporated
Montreal:- 160, St. James St.
Quebec:- 74, St. Peter St.
(ESTABLISHED 1901)
E149

GUARANTEED
First Mortgage Bond
7%
plus generous Bonus of Common Stock
WE OFFER a short-term First Mortgage Bond which gives a very attractive yield and is at the same time amply secured. Full particulars will be gladly furnished on request. Write to-day.
TEAR OUT
SEND ME CIRCULAR A-2
Name ....
Address ....
CREDIT-CANADA
Limitee
ESTABLISHED 1910
120 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

We trade in
UNLISTED
STOCKS AND BONDS
G. C. Williams & Co.
McKinnon Bldg., Toronto
Phones: Main 2727-2247-3096

MURRAY & COMPANY
Specializing in
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
CONTINENTAL LIFE BUILDING
ADELAIDE 6077-78 TORONTO

WESTERN BOND ISSUES
We Specialize in Western, Provincial, Municipal and School Bonds
Lougheed & Taylor, Limited
CALGARY, ALTA.

VERSAILLES-VIDRICAIRE-BOULAIS
LIMITED
Investment Bankers
MONTREAL QUEBEC OTTAWA
Quebec Municipals and Industrials a Specialty

C. C. SMITH & COMPANY
LIMITED
Investment Bankers
17 St. John St. Montreal
PHONE, MAIN, 612

THE MONARCH LIFE
IS A
GOOD COMPANY

Provincial Offices: Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Established 1869
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hume Cronyn, President, London.
R. O. McCulloch, 1st Vice-President, Galt.
J. Kerr Fisken, 2nd Vice President, Toronto.
C. M. Bowman, Chairman of the Executive, Southampton, Ont.
E. P. Clement, K. C., Kitchener.
L. J. Breithaupt, Kitchener.
W. G. Watson, Toronto.
Sir Lomer Gouin, Quebec, Que.
Major-Gen. Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K. C., Hamilton, Ont.
Vincent Massey, Toronto, Ont.
Louis La Course Lang, Kitchener.
Glyn Osler, K. C., Toronto, Ont.

OFFICERS

Charles Ruby, General Manager.
W. H. Somerville, A. I. A., Assistant General Manager.
H. M. Cook, A. I. A., F. A. S., Secretary.
A. E. Pequegnat, A. I. A., F. A. S., Comptroller.
J. F. Honsberger, M. D., and J. M. Livingston, M. D., Medical Directors.
M. S. Hallman, A. I. A., F. A. S., Actuary.
J. M. Laing, A. I. A., F. A. S., Associate Actuary.
G. J. A. Reany, Supt. of Agencies.

SIMS, BRAY & McINTOSH, Solicitors.

Assets, $59,727,388 Head Office, Waterloo, Ontario Business in Force $269,982,566

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
TOTAL BENEFITS
Paid to Members and their Beneficiaries
$81,000,000.00
Policies Issued from $1,000 to $5,000

G. E. BAILEY, Secretary
W. H. HUNTER, President
G. R. COTTRELLE, Treasurer

Since the reign of King William IV

The British America Assurance Company was founded in 1833 during the reign of King William IV. It boasts nearly a century of continuous business.

The high regard in which the Company is held to-day is based on the reputation for honorable dealing and prompt settlement of claims which it has won for itself during its business existence.

The sums paid to policyholders since establishment total no less than $56,000,000.00.

The British America Assurance Company
OF TORONTO
Established 1833

Safeguard your family's future with an Imperial Home Protection Policy
Consult—

The IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Every Month For Twenty Years

Previous to his death only two premiums (total $247.80) were paid by policyholder 197166. The policy guaranteed a monthly income of $20.00 for 20 years, but, due to its exceptional interest earnings, this Company is now paying to the beneficiaries $24.30 per month and will continue at this rate during the life of the contract so long as there is no material change in the net interest earnings of the Company.

This is 21½ per cent in excess of our guarantee.

The Great-West Life
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG
22

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

JUST NEGLIGENCE CAUSES A GREAT NUMBER OF FIRES

And it is Not Easy for Companies to Check These

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—That most interesting of all questions concerning fire insurance; namely, when, and for what, can a person be declared negligent in connection with a fire, has once again forged to the front here as a result of an interesting case which has come up in the local courts. A few days ago a grocery store on Ontario Street, East, was badly damaged, and a 16-year-old clerk has been accused of negligently causing the fire. Conflicting stories were told at an investigation, and the boy himself is said to have given two entirely different versions. The lad broke down under stiff grilling while in the witness box, and, although revived by court officials, was so overcome that the probe had to be adjourned. Consequently, official judgment on the fire has not yet been handed down and fire insurance men are awaiting it with interest.

What Caused This Fire

One of the versions ascribed to the clerk was that while carrying a sack of flour on his shoulders he brushed against a shelf accidentally. This is said to have knocked some matches to the floor, which ignited as they fell. Then a can of coal-oil upset. This story he is claimed to have told a fireman who was putting out the blaze. At the probe the boy denied this, saying he had not described things "properly." and adding that he was dressing a window at the time of the fire, and, on hearing a thud, turned round to see some matches burning on the floor. If the first version, which would point to gross carelessness, proves to be the true one, it would seem that nothing but absolute negligence could be decided upon, and the company holding the insurance would not be held liable.

The practices regarding negligence are, however, so loose and indistinct that each individual case must be judged on its own merits or demerits. As an official prominent in local fire insurance circles said to a representative of THE FINANCIAL POST this week, "it is practically impossible to lay down any hard or fast ruling with regard to fire caused by negligence. Every individual fire must be thoroughly gone into where there is a hint of negligence, both to protect the company and the insured. Naturally, where the company feels that the cause was purely an accidental one, and not due to carelessness, the matter is not gone into any further, and the company willingly pays the insurance. It is, however, where the firm claims it is not liable that the judge must step in and decide whether or not negligence was the prime factor. Sometimes in these cases there are precedents by which the court may be guided, but more often than not the situation is a new one, and must be decided upon by the judge himself."

There are, however, some causes for which fire insurance companies are distinctly not liable. Among the more important of these are the following:

6. The company is not liable for the losses following:

(a) For the loss of property owned by any other person than the assured, unless the interest of the assured is stated in or upon the policy;

(b) For the loss caused by invasion, insurrection, riot, civil commission, military or usurped power;

(c) Where the insurance is upon buildings or their contents — for loss caused by the want of good and substantial brick or stone or cement chimneys; or by ashes or embers being deposited, with the knowledge and consent of the assured, in wooden vessels; or by stoves or stovepipes being, to the knowledge of the assured, in an unsafe condition or improperly secured;

(d) For loss or damage to goods destroyed or damaged while undergoing any process in or by which the application of fire heat is necessary;

(e) For loss or damage occurring to buildings or to their contents while the buildings are being altered or repaired by carpenters, joiners, plasterers or other workmen, and in consequence thereof, unless permission to execute such repairs has been previously granted in writing, signed by a duly authorized agent of the company, but fifteen days are allowed in each year for incidental alterations or repairs, without such permission;

(f) For loss or damage occurring while petroleum, or rock, earth or coal-oil, camphene, gasoline, burning fluid, benzine, naphtha or any liquid products thereof, or any of their constituent parts (refined coal oil for lighting purposes only, not exceeding five gallons in quantity, or lubricating oil not being crude petroleum nor oil of less specific gravity than required by law for illuminating purposes, not exceeding five gallons in quantity, excepted), or, more than twenty-five pounds weight of gunpowder is or are stored or kept by the assured or to his knowledge by any other person under his control, in the building insured, or containing the property insured, unless permission is given in writing by the company.

Some years ago an amendment was made to the Criminal Code of Canada which declared that to cause a fire by negligence was a serious misdemeanor, and punishable by either a fine or imprisonment, or both, where it was established beyond a doubt that gross carelessness was responsible for a fire. Partly owing to the natural difficulty of deciding between accident and negligence, and partly owing to indifference on the part of officers of the law and the public themselves, the law seems to have become little better than a dead letter.

Lapses Are Problem For Agents to Solve

The current issue of the Crown Life agency bulletin draws attention to the lapse problem and points out that the difficulties can only be overcome by the agents. Referring to the causes the bulletin says:

(1) The Policy is not properly and thoroughly sold in the first place.

(2) Inattention on the part of the agent after the policy is sold.

(3) The Insured has borrowed on security of the policy and now finds it impossible to repay the loan and a burden to pay both premium and interest charges.

(4) There is some real or fancied grievance against either the Company or the agent.

(5) Unable to trace the policyholder on account of change of address.

(6) The policyholder is short of funds.

You will thus see that in many cases the agent is directly responsible, so let us analyze the possible failures on the part of the agent which result in this loss.

(1) Failure to diagnose the policyholder's needs, and to sell the policy best adapted to those needs.

(2) Failure to explain clearly and thoroughly the benefits and conditions of the contract.

(3) Failure to secure cash settlement.

(4) Failure to keep in touch with the policyholder.

(5) Overloading or selling to a man who was not in a position to carry insurance."

Wife is Thankful For Disability Payments

The value of the disability clause in life insurance policies is amply demonstrated by following letter received by a district manager of the North American Life, from a beneficiary under such a policy. The letter reads:

"The saying 'Even the darkest cloud has a silver lining,' was truly proven yesterday, when my husband received from your Company a cheque for $200.00, representing settlement for the first two months under his Claim for Total and Permanent Disability, on his policy for $10,000.00, carried with your Company.

"You may well imagine with what gratitude I personally look upon the receipt of this permanent fund, which was established even against my wishes, for, at that time, I was indifferent to the buying of insurance, feeling that the money could be spent to better advantage in our home. I assure you that I now look upon the annual cost of $265.00 as a very small amount, as compared with the benefits we are now receiving, without further cost; especially, in view of the fact that our misfortune happened only twenty short months after the taking out of the policy.

"With your cheque assured for $100.00 on the 24th of each month, we can now look forward to the future again, knowing that, with care, we can carry out our original plans."

VIEWING WESTERN FIELD

Among the inspection parties from Eastern financial institutions now in Western Canada, are representations from the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation and the Mutual Life Assurance Company. The Huron & Erie party is composed of Major Hume Cronyn, George T. Brown, George H. Belton and N. R. Howden, while representing the Mutual Life are Maj.-Gen. Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., C.M.G.; C. M. Bowman, ex-M.P., R. O. McCulloch, directors, and W. H. Somerville, assistant general manager. Major Cronyn is president of the Mutual Life and first vice-president of the Huron & Erie.

ATTEND CONFERENCE

A number of Canadian insurance men are attending the managers' conference of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, at Hot Springs, Virginia, this week. Among them are E. J. Christmas, Montreal; H. A. Christmas, Montreal; R. I. Clancey, Winnipeg; D. J. Johnston, Toronto.

PERSONAL FACTORS DOMINATE IN ONE-MAN ENTERPRISES

Modern Business Policies Protect Against Unnecessary Losses

By H. W. MANNING before Life Underwriters Convention, Winnipeg.

The one man business prevails because it is the easiest and least expensive to start. There are few restrictions. A man determines to manufacture and sell, or buy and sell, a commodity in order that he may earn a profit for himself. Into this business he puts what money he might have and whatever knowledge and skill he may possess So long as he pays his way and refrains from engaging in any prohibited occupation, such as the printing of one dollar bills, he may operate as he pleases. In his own head he combines all those diverse qualities needed to construct a business. He is his own buyer, salesmanager, his own financier, his own credit man and very often his own accountant. Business is big if he is big and small if he is small. It grows as he grows, diminishes as he shrinks, usually dies when he dies.

I take for illustration a merchant's shop where the proprietor has his name in all gold letters on his plate glass windows or imposing sign. The people are coming to that store not because they can get the goods any cheaper, but because of that name which stands out on that window front. To them it means service, integrity and fair dealings. The personality of that man is the base of that business. His death would inevitably cause a crisis.

Some of the Problems

Those customers who have been passing other stores in order to buy from this particular man will probably have little reason to deal there further.

He had become a more skilful buyer than when he began. The business deprived of experience and judgment which he had developed will operate under a handicap unless it goes out into the open market and purchases those qualities by either giving away an interest in the business or by paying higher wages. Then there arises a later hazard; for what is there to prevent the newly acquired buyer removing his buying skill, his knowledge of the customers' needs and the customers themselves into an adjoining shop?

The banker who had extended a line of credit on the strength of his estimation of the man as much as the business will see less justification for the same degree of credit. It will, no doubt, be curtailed, and gone will be that occasional handy and very timely overdraft which had enabled our merchant to buy in a falling market and hold his stock until rising. The wholesale house which had formerly extended courtesies and benefits to our merchant will now begin to press as they foresee pitfalls where the business has been deprived of its head. Accounts for outstanding items will be rendered immediately and a very cautious and dubious eye will be cast on further requests for credit.

Carry Out Plans

This man had probably one of two objects in view, first, either that his family would continue the business, or second, that they would sell it out. Should they attempt the former it is necessary for the wife or son with less experience and less ability to endeavour to carry on that business under a certain falling-off of customers and some pressure from the wholesale houses and the banks. If on the other hand, they would provide that executive ability which was wrapped up in the former proprietor they would have to purchase the brains and service of some one else. This constitutes an immediate and certain monetary drain on the business.

If, again, the man's estate should undertake to sell the business they must, therefore, dispose of it hurriedly or maintain it as a going concern. If they must sell it hurriedly there will be a marked depreciation under a forced sale.

Therefore, we see that should it be the object to maintain the business enterprise in the family's interest there should be some stabilizing factor provided against the consequent loss of business and the increased handicap under which the business would have to be carried on. If, on the other hand, it is proposed to dispose of the business, some provision should be made against the shrinkage which will occur.

It is here that business life insurance comes in. The protection of the life insurance policy steps in when the personality of the proprietor steps out. It will provide for the increased cost of carrying on the business or it will provide against the loss of decrease in business; it will stabilize credit or indemnify the estate in case of shrinkage.

Business insurance under the foregoing circumstances is closely allied with domestic insurance. You must learn to differentiate, however, as domestic insurance is expressly designed to provide against those contingencies which group themselves around his plans for his family. Business insurance is designed to provide those moneys which will in some measure, at least, offset the loss of his contribution to the business. Any attempt to divert funds which were directed towards his family would only weaken the interests of both.

The Record of Fire Losses in Canada

Place Property	Date	Damage	Insurance	Cause
Nova Scotia				
New Glasgow—R. MacGregor, warehouse	Aug. 28	small	......	matches
Glace Bay—Hall	Aug. 25	1,000	......	......
Sydney—A. E. Cunningham, mill	Aug. 30	14,000	3,000	unknown
Sydney—J. Campbell, residence	Sept. 1	small	......	stove
Sydney—MacLean residence	Sept. 2	500	......	......
New Brunswick				
St. John—T. McAvity & Sons' plant	Aug. 27	.....	covered	unknown
Newcastle Creek—G. V. Sypher barns	Aug. 24	total	partial	unknown
Newcastle Creek—C. Booth residence	Aug. —	total	small	......
Silver Falls—K. Black residence	Sept. 1	total	none	defect. flue
Fredericton—C. B. Morgan barn	Aug. 31	total	......	......
Quebec				
Westmount—residence	Aug. 31	heavy	......	lightning
Chapeau—Bank of Montreal, 4 residences and 16 outbuildings	Sept. 1	20,000	partial	......
Montreal—E. Leduc, store	Aug. 27	......	......	match
Roberval—Roberval foundry	Sept. 3	10,000	1,500	unknown
Montreal—Montieth Bros., barns	Aug. 24	5,000	......	unknown
Montreal—Gold Medal Bedding Co.	Aug. 29	consider'ble	......	elec. wires
Cowansville—A. Vaughan barn	Aug. 27	total	......	lightning
La Tuque—P. Lacasse store	Aug. 27	15,000	......	......
Montreal—J. H. W. Renaud residence	Sept. 3	heavy	......	......
Montreal—J. C. Lacroix residence	Sept. 3	5,000	......	......
Sherbrooke—A. Byron barn	Aug. 31	total	partial	lightning
Ontario				
Winchester—Mrs. E. Robinson barn	Aug. 27	total	......	lightning
Kenmore—J. Giltissie barn	Aug. 27	total	......	stove
Metcalfe—J. McEmony barn	Aug. 26	total	......	......
Cooksville—Cooksville Shale & Brick Co. plant	Sept. 3	400,000	fully	overheated bearing
Owen Sound—W. Simpson barn	Aug. 28	600	partial	spon. c'mbust'n
Eldon—H. Hurren barn	Aug. 29	total	......	spon. c'mbust'n
Port Hope—S. Bickell residence	Sept. 2	10,110	......	unknown
Ottawa—M. F. Wilson residence	Aug. 25	4,000	covered	unknown
Chatham—G. Brown barns	Sept. 1	total	......	lightning
Seaforth—Canada Flax Co. mill	Aug. 27	total	......	unknown
Rannock—E. Gregory	Aug. 28	total	partial	......
Port Hope—J. Uglow barn and crop	Aug. 26	3,000	small	unknown
Odessa—J. McKeown barns	Aug. 22	total	partial	lightning
Port Arthur—Bedford house	Aug. 26	200	......	o'heated stove
Oshawa—T. Ogden residence	Aug. 27	300	......	......
Port Lambton—A. Muren residence	Aug. 30	total	covered	unknown
Langford—E. England store	Aug. 29	total	......	......
Lowville—F. Spence barn	Sept. 5	5,000	......	spon. c'mbust'n
Fingal—C. Munroe barn	Aug. 31	total	partial	unknown
Mountain Grove—				
Loyst Hotel	Sept. 6	6,000	covered	......
G. Summers shop	Sept. 6	total	......	......
F. Cronk residence	Sept. 6	total	......	......
H. Miller residence	Sept. 6	total	......	......
Stamford—S. Styles truck	Sept. 1	total	......	engine
Brantford—H. E. Goodman	Sept. 2	small	......	thieves
Port Alma—B. Brown barns	Sept. 1	total	......	lightning
St. Thomas—H. Heard wood plant	Sept. 8	total	......	......
Toronto—J. Herman store	Sept. 8	3,000	......	......
Pleasant Point—O. Hezzlewood	Sept. 6	consider'ble	....	......
London—S. Maxwell barn	Aug. 31	total	......	......
Manitoba				
Filston—Ed. Hurst residence	Aug. 18	total	small	lightning
British Columbia				
Victoria—Can. Western Cooperage Co.	Aug. 28	50,000	fully	......
Esquimalt—A. Cave residence				
Wm. Dayton house	Aug. 28	5,000	......	......
Saanick—J. Tallet residence	Aug. 28	5,000	......	......
Kamloops—E L. Burgess barns & cattle	Aug. 29	9,000	prtial	......
Ladysmith—M. Mikkola residence				
J. J. Tassin store				
Smalley, Brown & Andrews houses	Aug. 29	25,000	......	......

WILLIE JENKINS—CLERK

(The Blue Bell)

Some new article of general use is to be put on the market with a great flourish of trumpets. Manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer have all combined to make it go like hot cakes. Newspapers, billboards, direct mail appeals have sounded its praise far and wide. Every link in the sales-chain seems perfect.

But the little man behind the counter —Willie Jenkins, ten-dollar-a-week clerk—has the final say. He meets the customer. He can bring the whole sales structure crashing to the ground. His is the last word. A little adroit salesmanship and the new article will sell according to plan; a little indifference, lukewarm praise, and nobody buys it.

The same principle holds in our business. All our professions of devotion to the public service—even the highest standard of operating — are nullified overborne, by a curt word, an indifferent air, at the counter.

Willie Jenkins has a heavy responsibility on his shoulders, if he only realized it.

HILLIARD CLUB MEETS

During the last week of August the members of the Hilliard Club of the Dominion Life Assurance Company held their convention at the Royal Muskoka hotel. Halifax and Vancouver and all the intervening territories were represented by agents and managers. On Monday night the delegates arrived, many of the western ones having spent a day with the life underwriters at Winnipeg on their way down. Tuesday morning the convention opened with a business meeting. Peter Roos of the head office agency force was president and occupied the chair. Each morning a similar session was held and much time devoted to the discussion of the agents' and managers' problems, while afternoons were devoted to recreation.

INSURANCE LICENSES

The following licenses have been issued by the department of insurance: The Sun Insurance office to issue tornado insurance. The North Empire Fire Insurance Company to transact sprinkler leakage insurance, and the Northern Assurance Company, Ltd., to transact inland transportation insurance and tornado insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

No one ever tires of Melachrinos — their unfailing quality is a constant satisfaction.

ORIGINAL Melachrino CIGARETTES
MO-11
"The one cigarette sold the world over."

For Sale

Hoover Electric Suction Sweeper, Senior Model, specially adapted for heavy duty use. First class electrical condition.

Box 35
The Financial Post.

PATENTS
TRADE-MARKS
DESIGNS and SEARCHES
"Correspondence Invited"
THE RAMSAY CO.
Dept. "G" 273 Bank St., Ottawa

The Mercantile Agency
R. G. DUN & CO.
Consult us before extending credit or if customers are delinquent.
Canadian Offices:
Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver, Victoria.
Address enquiries to
R. G. DUN & CO.
38 King St. W., Toronto, Can.

When Remitting Send a
DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER
For Sale at C.P.R STATIONS
DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

ALBERTA STRIKE PROVES TIRING FOR THE MINERS

Feeling the Need for Wages as Cold Weather Approaches

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALGARY. — Although William Sherman, president District 18 of the United States Mine Workers of America, states that the men are standing pat against any cut in the old-wage scale and that the strike will be continued, there are developments which signify that many of the workers are becoming discontented with the situation. There are somewhat frantic efforts being made by union officers to sustain the morale of the strikers.

The rank and file of the miners throughout Alberta and North East British Columbia are becoming heartily tired of the manner in which the strike situation has been handled by the district officers and this was no doubt the reason for the recent convention of delegates from all mining camps in district 18. When Hon. James Murdock, federal minister of labor, was here recently, he told William A. Sherman that when a settlement of the strike was made it would be negotiated without his aid. This remark is regarded as important in the light of recent developments.

The position facing the mine workers is the most serious that has ever arisen since the U. M. W. of America entered the Alberta field. In previous strikes headquarters at Indianapolis have been able to afford considerable financial assistance. On the present occasion owing to the stress of circumstances that apply in the central competitive fields of the United States the support has been practically nil. The situation on the other side of the international boundary, as a matter of fact, is infinitely worse than it is in Alberta. It is, therefore, little to be wondered at if the rank and file of the miners has had enough of the struggle which has been going on since April 1 and are clamoring for some settlement.

The attitude of the mine owners is that it is impossible to market coal at the high peak of war-time wage costs and they are firm in their attitude that there must be a 15 per cent. reduction if operations are to be resumed. The miners themselves are anxious to take up their tools as they are now feeling keenly the pinch of five months of idleness. Coal dealers are getting anxious as winter nears. Providing a resumption of work takes place within the next 30 days orders from Manitoba and Saskatchewan will make it difficult for Alberta dealers to obtain coal in quantity. A severe cold snap early in the winter would result in actual suffering for it is certain that coal stocks will not be adequate to take care of all the needs of the public, particularly in the farming districts.

Business men here and in the Crow's Nest Pass as far west as Fernie, B.C., are anxious for a settlement as every day of idleness in the mines means a loss in money in this city of $20,000 approximately. The monthly mine pay-roll here runs around half a million dollars, while all the towns and cities of the Crow's Nest Pass and Eastern British Columbia have pay-rolls in ratio. Altogether, the five-months' strike in District 18 U. M. W. of A. will mean a loss to this province of millions of dollars in new money, and signs are visible that all factions concerned in the coal war are beginning to realize that strikes at best are mighty expensive all round.

Big Issue of Alberta Strike is Cheaper Coal

WINNIPEG.—The Winnipeg Board of Trade has taken a very definite stand on the Alberta coal mining situation, as shown by the text of a resolution recently passed by that body, which reads as follows:

"Whereas the agreement between coal operators and miners in district 18 expired on April 1 of this year, and notwithstanding decreases in living costs, and also notwithstanding that the rate of wages in district 18 is purported to be higher than in any other coal mining area, nevertheless the miners are making demands equivalent to still higher wages and are insisting upon a three-year agreement, and a strike financed by labor interests outside Canada in the district has been called to enforce such demands;

"And whereas the people of the Canadian West are vitally interested in the cost of coal production, due to their own large requirements and also to the fact that next to wages themselves the cost of coal is the largest factor in railway transportation costs;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Winnipeg Board of Trade, having in mind the common interests of Western Canada, hereby expresses itself as opposed to the sanctioning of any wage or other agreement which may delay the general lowering of coal prices, and hereby respectfully urges the mine operators in district 18 to protect the public at large in the making of any new wage agreement.

"And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to such operators and to the Boards of Trade in the three prairie provinces with a suggestion that they consider the passing of a similar resolution and that they be prepared to aid in the creation of a public opinion which will resist any wage agreement between operators and operatives prejudicial to the people at large."

Dutch Settlers For Alberta Irrigated Area

From Our Own Correspondent.

LETHBRIDGE.—Much interest centres in the visit to Western Canada of five Dutch journalists as the express purpose of their tour is to look into the feasibility of emigration from Holland to the Dominion. Their visit to Dutch colonies in Alberta, one of which lies a few miles west of this city in the irrigation areas, may lead to the establishment of a considerable number of experienced agriculturalists from the Land of the Dykes on Western lands, especially the irrigated districts where they can engage in intensive mixed farming. A vigorous emigration policy to Canada, in fact, will be launched, the editors declare, if their report to the Dutch government proves satisfactory.

B. C. PROBLEMS TO HAVE ATTENTION OF THE PREMIER

Taking Over of P. G. E. One of the Important Questions

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The approaching visit of Mackenzie King to the West, and especially British Columbia, is awaited with much interest. It is expected that he will make speeches in some of the cities of the plains, but it is believed that his announcements will have more to do with matters that especially interest British Columbia.

The government would like very much to increase its representation from that province, and as there is to be a by-election in Yale-Cariboo, where the government thinks it may have a chance of winning, it is thought that the prime minister will take the opportunity to unfold some of the government's intentions relating to the province. There are two matters of more than ordinary importance likely to receive consideration. There is the attitude of the government toward the taking over of the Pacific Great Eastern and the providing of an outlet for the Peace River country.

Mackenzie King keeps his own secrets pretty well, so that it is useless to attempt to give assurances of what he will say. It is known, however, that the Canadian National Railways have made a proposition to the British Columbia government for the taking over of the P. G. E. The corporation naturally does not want to take on any further liabilities; on the other hand, its engineers are apparently of the opinion that, through the use of the water route, some of the high grades can be cut out, and the operating loss practically eliminated. So if the British Columbia government will undertake to take care of existing liabilities, it probably will not be hard to make a deal.

British Columbia is keen on the opening up of the Peace River country in such a way as will mean an outlet to the Pacific for the products of that vast region. Some very rosy reports have come to the capital of the possibilities of that country, which appear to be immense. It now looks as though the outlet would be found through the mountains to the coast, rather than through Edmonton. This would mean great things for the coast cities, and if a way can be found that will not cost too much, it is quite possible that the government might be induced to undertake it.

The government appears to be convinced that the best way to get the country over its troubles is to create new business, and its action on the branch lines' railway construction is an indication that it is not loath to make certain capital expenditure, provided that a reasonable return is in sight.

Well Advertised Roads Help Tourist Traffic

From Our Own Correspondent.

LETHBRIDGE.—Lethbridge good roads boosters are out to popularize the all-Canadian highway known as the Red Trail. This trail, officially recognized, extends from Halifax to Vancouver although there are a number of detours. Locally, the interest centres in that lap extended from Winnipeg to Vancouver and steps will be taken to form a Red Trail association for the purpose of advertising this trans-Canada highway with the view of attracting more motor tourists over the route. The cities of British Columbia, Southern Alberta, Southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be approached as it is the belief that this travel artery can be made one of the most popular in the Dominion to American tourists traveling east and west. It has the advantage of passing through one of the richest stretches of farming territory in the West.

The Sunshine Trail between Edmonton and Butte, Montana, is also due for a lot of boosting. This city tendered a warm welcome to the Great Falls Sunshine Trail party en route to the Calgary convention. They were met by a committee and informally entertained at the Hotel Lethbridge. On the trip to Calgary, the convention city, the visiting Montanans saw an endless sea of grain fields, some already shocked ready for the thresher.

British Labor Congress Votes Down the Reds

LONDON.—Just before giving an enthusiastic reception to Russian trade union delegates to-day, the British Trade Union Congress at Hull definitely defeated a proposal that a general committee be instructed to work for the establishment of an international conference of all trade unions, the object of this meeting being to bring together the Amsterdam and Moscow international.

The proposal was fathered by the Communist element, and it was a heavy blow to them. There were a number of disorderly scenes caused by Communist interruptions, but in every case the Reds were voted down.

WESTERN WHEAT POOL IS ALREADY IN DIFFICULTIES

Trouble About Sharing the Benefits of Vancouver Route

Special Correspondence.

SWIFT CURRENT SASK.—Hardly had the Interprovincial Pool Agency got under way when it got into trouble and a storm has broken out in this district which may result in a split between the Western Saskatchewan members of the Wheat Pool and the Interprovincial Selling Agency. The row broke out at a meeting of the Wheat Pool members held to hear the report of the division director, A. E. Bye, who had just returned from attending a session of the board at Regina.

"It was learned with dismay," according to the Swift Current Sun. "succeeded by a spirit of challenge and fighting resentment, that the price paid by the Saskatchewan pool for the Interprovincial Selling Agency is practically the exclusion of the pool contractors of this province from the Vancouver market. The Alberta pool made it a condition upon entering the interprovincial body that its geographical position entitled it to special consideration in relation to Vancouver, and that all premiums earned in that market would belong to the Alberta pool, while any difference between the Pacific coast market and the Fort William prices showing a loss, would be absorbed by the three provincial pools. Not only that, but through the selling agent at Vancouver an effort will be made by the Alberta pool to sell only Alberta wheat in that market.

"As was pointed out, there is a big rush being made to greatly increase the grain handling facilities at Vancouver, and the capacity of that port this fall and winter will be far in excess of last season, and consequently if thirty-five million bushels of wheat were handled out of the last crop, that port would be able to take care of a great deal more this year and the first half of 1925. With practically only half a crop in Alberta this year there would likely be a large premium paid where ocean bottoms were plentiful and export wheat limited. The western portion of Saskatchewan at least would be seriously handicapped by an agreement of that kind. It was felt by every member of the pool present that this was an outrage and should not be tolerated and was later repudiated by resolution."

The following resolution was then passed:

"Resolved, that this meeting of Swift Current and district pool contractors learn with profound amazement that an agreement exists between the provincial pools in the Inter-Provincial Pool Agency, whereby the Alberta pool is to practically monopolize the Western route for pool wheat, and that all premiums by that route will go to the said pool, while any loss or prices lower than the Fort William ice will be absorbed by the whole Inter-Provincial pool, a case of absolutely 'heads I win, tails you lose' for the Alberta pool, and that is not a pool principle and is incompatible with the spirit on which the Saskatchewan pool was promoted."

NO EVIDENCE OF BIG PROBLEM IN UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 3)

cussion. Indeed, it seemed to be rather anaemic. It could hardly be anything else, for in order to keep clear of the tariff and immigration there had to be considerable sidestepping in order to get anything adopted. It came out emphatically against the extension of the doles system, and recommended that as much work be carried on through the winter as possible, with special recommendation that the governments and the municipalities should regulate their work on this principle. The governments were also asked to begin at once all works authorized, but which had not been started.

If the unemployment situation became so bad as to render emergency relief absolutely necessary, it was recommended that it should be granted on a basis of 50 per cent. paid by the municipality, 25 per cent. by the provinces and 25 per cent. by the Dominion government; relief by municipalities to be confined to their own residents. This report got through by a narrow majority. It was not satisfactory to the C. M. A. representatives, who held that the recommendations did not go to the root of the trouble, which they considered to be the tariff. The Labor men were also opposed to present immigration methods, and wanted a declaration to this effect.

Tax Exemption Suggested

Controller Tully, of Ottawa, thought that much might be done to stimulate building through the exempting from taxation of buildings of moderate cost. In this respect he cited the case of the city of New York which by exempting buildings costing up to $5,000 had imparted a very strong impetus to construction work in that city. Pittsburg was also quoted in the same respect. The mayor of St. John, N.B., told of what had been done in that direction in his city.

The opinion was general that Canada would have to do more to develop her natural resources and to work these up at home into finished products. Hon. Dr. Godfrey and J. B. Thomson, of Vancouver, took strong ground on this matter. There was much complaint on the part of the boot and shoe manufacturers over the dumping of cheap goods into this country, examples being given of large orders placed in foreign countries for future delivery.

Despite disclaimers of responsibility, by their attitude towards the report, the representatives of the Dominion, and provincial governments and municipalities admitted that they had a measure of responsibility for unemployment. Hon. Jas. Murdock, though tenacious of his opinions as to the responsibility of the Dominion government, afterwards gave assurance that the government would faithfully carry out its part of the recommendations of the report. The opinion prevails that much construction work will be carried on during the winter. The attitude of the railways inclined all to the belief that they could not be counted on for much new work, it being evident that they will have to economize.

RETAIL BUSINESS NOT ADAPTED TO PUBLIC CONTROL

Auditor's Report Points Out Glaring Defects in "Hydro" Store

A recent auditor's report on the Hydro-operated electrical appliance store in Stratford, is further evidence of the lack of adequate business methods used in certain publicly operated enterprises. Some of the irregularities pointed out in the report were as follows:

"1—The non-payment in a large number of cases of the instalments as called for in the contract and the lack of any apparent follow-up methods.

"2—The failure to charge interest on outstanding accounts.

"3—The selling of goods in a large number of cases on time without a contract.

"4—The showing of bad and doubtful accounts as current balances.

"5—The number of small balances remaining unpaid for a considerable length of time.

"6—The selling of goods with a small cash payment down and a small instalment due every month. An example of this is the following transaction:

"A party purchased an article for $99.50 under date of May 20, 1922, signing a contract which called for 50 per cent. down and $5.00 per month. This transaction took place during a special campaign. This party failed to live up to even this arrangement for on July 10, 1924, she still owed $34 on the account.

"In conversation with Mr. Myers, of the local commission, it was found that it was their practice to send out special statements for the merchandising department accounts, and only in case of continued non-payment was the account included on the current bill."

In connection with this report, the following comment was made by "Hardware and Metal" in their issue of September 6:

The foregoing being but one of scores of similar cases which have developed in connection with stores publicly operated in various parts of Canada, it becomes quite obvious that the principle and the method of operation is not only grossly unfair to competing retailers and to the taxpayers who must provide revenue to meet deficits upon such stores, but the unbusinesslike character of such operations is undermining the very structure upon which independent retail stores have been endeavoring to build during recent years.

What hardware merchant could conduct his business successfully with a large portion of $42,000 of time payment accounts in arrears?

What would a bank manager tell a hardwareman about his account, were he to let such a state of affairs develop in his business?

He would be denied further credit until he put his business on a more efficient basis, and the number of hardwaremen who could stand such a condition is limited. The public-owned enterprise meanwhile pursues the even tenor of its way, secure in the knowledge that the taxpayer will be deluded into providing revenue to meet the deficits resulting from such inefficient management.

Then there is the practice of encouraging time payment accounts, a basis upon which such public-owned stores are largely founded. Hardwaremen use this plan with very great care, if at all, realizing its great dangers, and steps are taken to see that every risk is secure. Such care is taken that the unpaid balance can frequently be discounted at the bank and the whole sum become immediately available to the merchant.

The instalment plan is a very easy method of getting business and a highly dangerous one if improperly administered. As such it appeals strongly to public-owned store managers, who, unfortunately, have almost unlimited funds at their disposal and are out for big volume business.

The lax business methods followed by most of such stores and the encouragement of time payments are two phases of this subject which are becoming an increasing menace to retail trade. Efficient trade merchants have discovered that they cannot operate their businesses upon such methods, and have been endeavoring to educate their customers away from expecting long credit extension and indiscriminate granting of instalment payments. Their efforts along such lines are likely to be largely frustrated by the public-operated store which is only out to rapidly flood the district with merchandise irrespective of all recognized principles of retail distribution.

The Conscientious Perplexed

Many a man with business and professional interests needs all the money he can make—and more, to develop his business or practice.

Then how is he, at the same time, to provide adequate life insurance protection for his family? This is the thing he wants to do.

It is made possible now by our Jubilee Policy which gives you life insurance protection to any amount you require for an annual deposit that works out at much less than current interest rates:

Age	Insurance	Premium	Rate
20	$10,000	$138.50	less than 1¼% of sum assured
30	10,000	183.00	" 2 % " "
40	10,000	259.00	" 2¾% " "
45	10,000	318.00	" 3¼% " "
50	10,000	396.50	" 4 % " "

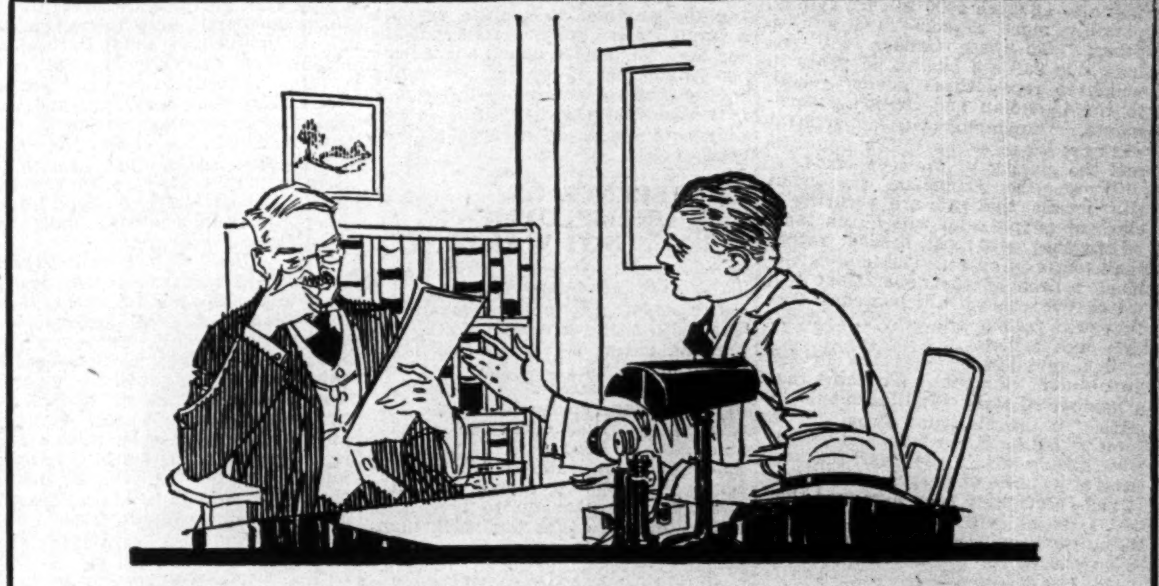
(Premiums are subject to reduction annually by dividends)

Ask one of our representatives to show you how this Policy can be adapted to fit your needs, or write to—

London Life Insurance Company

"Canada's Industrial-Ordinary Company"

HEAD OFFICES - LONDON, CANADA



Your Banker's Side of the Story

Bankers know that although a thriving business may be a good banking risk this year, later on through business reverses or the loss of a principal member the business may be crippled.

To protect themselves they are requiring that life insurance be carried, and this Reserve is maintained by many shrewd business men.

It is a fact that bankers are strongly endorsing this form of reserve, and many banks before they will consider an application for a loan, ask the question "How much life insurance does your firm carry?"

A special department is maintained at the Canada Life Head Office to deal with business problems.

We can suggest a solution to many problems which are troubling you.

A letter from you will be treated with respect and courtesy.

Canada Life Assurance Company

Home Office - Toronto

NO COUNTRY HAS BETTER OUTLOOK THAN HAS CANADA

That is Opinion of Mr. Robb on Return From Europe

NEW SETTLERS COMING

We Have the Land and the Problem of Getting Britishers to Locate Has Been Put Up to British Government

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—After spending nearly two months in Great Britain, Hon. J. A. Robb is of the opinion that in no other country, taking everything into account, is the outlook better than in Canada. This is the opinion he expressed to THE FINANCIAL POST. "We have the country and we have the people, and our future will depend on how we utilize them.

"Speaking generally of conditions in England, I found them better t when I was there in January, 1923. The people appear to be more satisfied. The records, however, show that there are over 1,000,000 unemployed. The shipbuilding industry is not busy, nor is the textile industry On the other hand, the building trades are very active. There is a lot of building under way, though for a time it was being held up by a strike.

"I was especially interested in comparing the prices of goods over there with those in this country. In the case of footwear, I found that retail prices in England and Scotland were much higher than they are in Canada. I also found that exports of boots and shoes from Canada to the United Kingdom have considerably increased during recent months.

"In considering conditions in Canada we look on them in a comparative light. I noticed the other day that in the eastern states 17 textile mills had defaulted on the interest on their bonds. So far as I know there is no textile firm in this country in that position."

Immigration Prospects

Mr. Robb spoke very hopefully of the new arrangement made with the British government for the bringing of 3,000 families of settlers to the Dominion. "In conference on the subject the representatives of the British government said that the Dominions were not doing their share to carry out the provisions of the overseas settlement scheme. I told them that this was not our problem, but theirs; that we had the land, and wanted British settlers, at the same time pointing out that we could settle it with people from other countries. As a result, the British government consented to the making of a new arrangement.

"Under the new arrangement the British government is going to try out the settlement of 3 000 families during a period of three years. It will also advance £300 to each family, possibly more to some and less to others. To these Canada will sell land, the settlers having 25 years in which to repay these advances both to the Canadian and British governments. The immigration department will have the selecting of the families, and the placing of them on lands.

"From the Canadian standpoint this means that we are securing a class of people who will go on land, where they are most needed, rather than locate in cities. The land settlement branch of the department will watch over them, which means that they will receive the best of instruction and advice.

"I may also say that the British government thought it advisable that a number of these families should be settled in the Maritime Provinces as some would be fisher folk, and others, who having long lived near the sea, naturally preferred such conditions. It has accordingly been arranged that 600 families will be settled in the Maritime Provinces, where land will be purchased for them.

NICKEL PROJECT FAILED BECAUSE BASIS UNSOUND

(Continued from page 1)

the new company went ahead. British-Canadian ores run little better than two per cent. nickel-copper, of which less than one per cent is copper and the balance nickel. Mond ores run about 4½ per cent., and International ores 5½ per cent. In other words, 14 tons of International, 20 tons of Mond, were equal to 40 tons of British-Canadian in producing one ton of nickel matte. This sent the cost of treating to an unheard of height, because of the tremendous amount of fuel used, and the fact that long drawn out processes were needed.

An Economic Failure

These facts are probably the main reason why International or Mond companies are unlikely to be among the bidders, if any, for the assets of British-Canadian when they are placed under the hammer. It is also an effective answer to the allegation made that the other companies combined to put B. A. N. C. out of business.

When the war ended, nickel production was around 100,000,000 pounds. Thus the nickel companies faced a market representing 40 per cent. of the production. The International Co. decided to keep its plants operating, representing as they do investments at Port Colbourne of $6-000,000, with twice that at Coppercliffe. The company could sell nickel at a profit at 23 cents, and did so, explains President John Agnew.

Considerable metal of British-American Nickel is in the hands of the bank. It may be that the nickel companies will bid for this when it is offered.

Making Aerial Survey Of Hudson Bay Route

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINNIPEG.—Under the auspices of the federal government work has commenced in connection with an aerial survey of the Hudson Bay Railway and the surrounding district which is expected to clear up a good deal of the controversy which has been developing for some years in connection with the enterprise. The party which reached The Pas last week is carrying films sufficient to make 1,800 photographs, and if weather conditions permit pictures will be taken along the entire route of the Hudson Bay Railway from The Pas to the end of steel at Kettle Rapids.

Arrangements have also been made for a flight to Fort Churchill and mapping work will also be done in the Carrot River valley and The Pas hills. The outcome of the investigation is being awaited with interest.

SPILLERS INVEST HEAVILY IN WEST

Latest Move Involves the Alberta Pacific Grain Company

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALGARY.—Official word has now been received from Petrie Nicholls, a director of Spillers Overseas Ltd., that the deal in connection with the fusion of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., has been completed. So far the exact details are not known, but undoubtedly it will mean that Spillers will have a controlling interest in the Alberta Pacific Co. That such was the basis of the negotiations was more than hinted at by P. Lloyd Tanner, another director of Spillers Overseas Ltd., before he left here recently on a visit to the firm's headquarters in London, Eng.

The investments of this large British milling concern in Alberta and British Columbia, as previously mentioned by THE FINANCIAL POST, are already on a large scale, and their latest move in connection with the Alberta Pacific still enhances their interests enormously. Their total investment now represents something like $15,000,000, but in the words of Mr. Lloyd Tanner, this is "but a start."

The company has acted with remarkable swiftness in breaking this fresh ground. Undoubtedly, when the company sets all its wheels in motion here it will be the strongest milling and grain exporting concern in the whole of the Canadian West. Its position will be unique. It will control its own string of elevators, some 300 in number, have one of the largest flour mills in the whole of the American continent, and its own terminal elevator at Vancouver. Largely the firm will deal direct with the farmer, in which operation the latter will naturally benefit, as it will do away with the profit of the middleman.

There has never been a better advertisement for Alberta than the fact of this big British concern entering the province to operate on such a large scale. Spillers are renowned for their business acumen, and during the long career of the firm, extending for upwards of one hundred years, it is stated that their ventures invariably turn out to be a thorough success.

CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT NOT WARRANTED

(Continued from page 1)

entire country is not yet available. The steel trades are still heavily depressed, but it is reported that large operations in the Maritime Provinces will shortly resume. Car loadings have come up rapidly during the past three weeks. Last week the increase amounted to 1,091 cars. The aggregate figure for loadings this year so far is 1,853,006 in comparison with 1,751,749 last year up to this time. It is significant that the index number of wholesale prices as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics rose sharply in August. The largest contribution to the increase was made by farm products and partially manufactured goods in which the raw materials were farm products. The farmer's dollar is thus gradually coming back to par—a situation which is bound to have a beneficial effect upon the general business situation.

Rise in Purchasing Power

In another column will be found THE FINANCIAL POST'S estimate of the total revenue which all branches of production will yield in Canada during the current year. As indicated, the outlook is for a very substantial improvement in the country's buying power. The increase is not one which will take place at the end of the year, but one which is going on all the time. Many firms who have adjusted their methods of business to changing conditions rather than talking bad business, and waiting for better times, have been doing a much larger volume of business, and taking a larger share of the increased revenue of the country. This increased revenue means increased purchasing power during the balance of the year and well into 1925, and it is of profound significance to those firms and individuals who are planning their program for the coming months. From a standpoint of area, the increase in revenue is localized only to a limited degree. The outstanding improvement is agricultural, and in this not only the prairie provinces, but also Ontario and Quebec share. The increase in mining revenue applies to Ontario more particularly, but also to Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The improved outlook for the fisheries concerns particularly the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Thus increase is general throughout the country.

AUDIT MIX-UP ON G. T. EARNINGS IS HURTING CANADA

The Press of England is Attacking Discrepancy of Audits

Special Correspondence.

LONDON.—Sections of the British press have launched fresh attacks on Canada over the Grand Trunk deal. This new effort is due to the discrepancy between the report on G. T. profits as announced by the minister of railways, and that of the special audit. The minister's statement was that the government audit showed $300,000 profits while the special audit shows over $1,000,000. Canadian credit is suffering and the effort to get additional British funds for Canadian enterprise is being counteracted.

The latest charge is that the statement of the minister of railways caused many to sacrifice their debentures with the result that they sustained heavy losses. The Financial News, London, is devoting a great deal of attention to the subject. It says the minister of railways declaration of earnings was a responsible statement and carrying the weight of official authority, a serious one. It then proceeds to outline losses that were taken by many who went on the assumption that the official audit was substantially correct, and adds:

"As it turns out, however, the officially assumed balance was gravely incorrect. Now, if an individual, or a firm, had issued a misleading report, and that report, even though not wilfully wrong, had substantially injured a number of persons, and depreciated their property, hard things would have been said. When the misleading report is a public statement, given on this point without the proper and sufficient qualification, the responsibility is not less, but greater.

The error has been unfortunate and regrettable. In the light of this experience it is to be hoped that not merely the aspect of this debenture guarantee which bears on Canadian politics will be given prominence at Ottawa, but the aspect of it that bears on Canada's public credit, for it touches public credit closely to treat public guarantees responsibly and not lightly."

The News contends that the very least that could have been expected under the circumstances was an official audit beyond challenge

DOMINION SHEET METAL RE-ORGANIZES

Large Interest in Hamilton Corporation Sold to Big English Company

HAMILTON.—The Dominion Sheet Metal Corporation of Hamilton has sold a large interest in its business to John Lysaght, Ltd., of Bristol and Newport, England, which is expected to bring business expansion to this important industry. The Lysaght Co. are known as the best makers of black and galvanized sheets in the world and are really the originators of the method of sheet galvanizing, dating back to 1857. The deal is the result of a visit to England recently by A. T. Enlow, president, and C. B. Enlow, Evansville, Indiana, vice-president of the Dominion Sheet Metal Corporation. The Lysaght Co. is in turn controlled by the big English firm of steel makers, Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds with capital well over $100,000,000.

This alliance is not only expected to mean a larger business for the Hamilton plant, but future extensions for taking care of the Canadian trade of both concerns. Already a good tonnage of English black sheets has been ordered by cable for galvanizing in Canada. A. T. Enlow continues as president and managing director while there have been added to the board of directors, representing the new interests, W. H. D. Gladstone, Bristol; W. S. Leslie, Montreal and J. R. Marshall, Hamilton.

The Dominion Sheet Metal Corporation, with capital of $500,000, built its plant in Hamilton in the early days of the war, starting operations Sept. 3, 1915, or exactly nine years prior to this new deal. The plant has a capacity of 25,000 tons galvanized sheets per year or about 40 per cent. of the annual Canadian consumption. The company has made substantial progress steadily since its incorporation and has made and paid full dividends on both preferred and common shares regularly. It has also added to surplus and reserve to such an extent that its last annual statement showed current assets ten times the current liabilities.

Satisfactory Reports on Prairie Crops

"Recent frosts have somewhat damaged the late crops in some districts in Saskatchewan," says the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, in its latest report on the Western grain situation. "Otherwise conditions continue favorable and harvesting is progressing rapidly.

"Manitoba—Threshing well under way and weather continues favorable.

"Saskatchewan—Harvesting well advanced; estimated 80 per cent. of wheat now cut.

"Alberta — Harvesting general. Weather conditions unsettled, but no frost."

Further Taxation of Corporations Asked

Another proposal for legislation to increase the tax burdens of business corporations is contained in the resolution passed by the Ontario Municipal Association at its recent convention. The government will be asked to amend the assessment act to enable the municipalities to assess railway companies carrying on express or telegraph or telephone business.

The Montreal Catholic Schools Commission

$1,800,000.00 of 10 year bonds, maturing the 1st of October, 1934

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned General Secretary and Treasurer of the Montreal Catholic Schools Commission, at its office at Montreal, at number 87 Sainte Catherine West, will be received unto twelve o'clock noon of Tuesday, the sixteenth of September, 1924, for the purchase of one million, eight hundred thousand ($1,800,000.00) dollars of bonds of the Montreal Catholic Schools Commission, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum, dated the 1st of October, 1924, and redeemable in gold in ten (10) years, the 1st October, 1934, the capital and interest being payable at Montreal. This loan is authorized under the Statutes 14, George V, chapter 35, and 5 George V, chapter 38, and the bonds shall be countersigned by the treasurer of the city of Montreal, in accordance with the said Statutes and the Statute 54 Victoria, chapter 53. These bonds shall be issued in denominations at the option of the purchaser. The interest shall be payable semi-yearly the 1st of October and the 1st of April of each year.

Each tender must be accompanied by a marked check for an amount equal to one per cent. (1%) of the amount of the loan. The check of the tenderer whose offer is accepted shall be returned to him after the execution of his contract.

The interest accrued on the bonds must be added to the price offered at the time of their delivery.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders or to accept in whole or in part any of the tenders.

The tenders will be opened at a public sitting of the Montreal Catholic Schools Commission at the central office of the Commission, at Montreal, number 87 Sainte Catherine Street West, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of September, at half past three of the clock in the afternoon.

AYME LAFONTAINE,
General Secretary and Treasurer of the Montreal Catholic Schools Commission.

Montreal, September 2, 1924. 4142-36-2

Town of Cayuga

TENDERS will be received for the sale of $12,000.00 Local Improvement 5½ per cent. 20-years debentures, and $4,650.00 5½ per cent., 20-year School Debentures of the Town of Cayuga, Ontario, up to Wednesday, September 17th, 1924.

E. B. DAVIS,
Clerk.

SALE OF TIMBER

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, October the 6th, 1924, for the right to cut the timber on part of Berth 50 and Berth 48, in the Quetico Forest Reserve, and S. V. 13 and 13A. in the District of Kenora.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or from Mr. J. A. Alexander, Acting Crown Timber Agent, Fort Frances.

JAMES LYONS,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for.

Toronto, Sept. 8th, 1924.

Tenders For Debentures

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon, Tuesday, September 23rd, 1924, on an issue of Town of Cochrane debentures amounting to $5,500.00, twenty years, equal annual instalments of principal and interest, rate 6%, with Coupons attached thereto.

The issue is dated December 1st, 1923, and money is required for the purpose of covering extensions and improvements to telephone system already done, and now being operated under Public Utilities Commission. The bonds are supported by the legal opinion of Messrs. Long & Daly, Solicitors, Toronto, and are ready for immediate delivery.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. C. MORTSON,
Treasurer, Town of Cochrane.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Dividend No. 162

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of *Three per cent.* (3%) for three months ending Sept. 30th, 1924 (being at the rate of *Twelve per cent per annum*) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and the same will be payable at the offices of the Company Toronto, on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of October, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of Sept. both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

G. A. MORROW,
Managing Director.

KERR LAKE MINES, Limited

61 Broadway, New York

DIVIDEND No. 22

September 9, 1924

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 12½c. per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable October 15th, 1924, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 1st, 1924. Books will not close.

E. H. WESTLAKE,
Treasurer.

Province of Quebec City of Three Rivers

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Council of the City of Three Rivers will receive until Monday, the 29th of September, 1924, at four o'clock p.m., at the office of the undersigned, written sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for City of Three Rivers' Bonds," issued under By-law No. 454, duly approved according to law; in the following forms, viz.:

1. For the sale of $525,000.00 Bonds dated May 1st, 1924, and maturing in forty (40) years from their date, bearing interest at the rate of 5%, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year;

or

2. For the sale of $525,000.00 Bonds dated May 1st, 1924, and maturing by series from 1925 to 1964, bearing interest at the rate of 5%, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year;

The principal and interest payable at the Bank of Hochelaga at Three Rivers, Montreal or Quebec, in the Province of Quebec. Every tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque equal to one per cent. of the par value of this issue. The cheques deposited by the tenderers whose offers are not accepted shall be handed back to them without delay, that of the tenderer whose offer is accepted shall be handed back to him after the execution of his contract, without interest. The said tenders will be considered at the meeting of the Council of the City of Three Rivers, the 29th of September, 1924, at eight o'clock p.m., or so soon thereafter as the Council or one of its Committees can do so. Every tender shall specify whether the price offered does or does not include the interest accrued on the bonds at the time of their delivery. The City of Three Rivers does not bind itself to accept any of the tenders.

Particulars of this issue and the table of maturity of serial bonds may be secured on application to the undersigned.

Three Rivers, this tenth day of September, 1924.

ARTHUR NOBERT,
The Treasurer of the City of Three Rivers.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

THE usual quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) for the third quarter of 1924 has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company. The above dividend is payable October 1st, 1924, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of September, 1924. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th to the 30th of September, both days inclusive.

Share Warrant holders will please present coupons, Serial No. 11, to the Buffalo Trust Company, Buffalo, N.Y., on or after October 1st.

By order of the Board.

A. L. ELLSWORTH,
Secretary.

Toronto, September 4th, 1924.

DOMINION GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of Dominion Glass Company Limited for the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1924, payable Wednesday the 1st day of October, 1924, to shareholders of record at the close of business, Monday, the 15th day of September, 1924.

By Order of the Board.

MERVYN OFFER,
Comptroller and Secretary.

Montreal, 21st August, 1924.

DOMINION GLASS COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of Dominion Glass Company Limited, for the quarter ending the 30th day of September, 1924, payable Wednesday the 1st day of October, 1924, to shareholders of record at the close of business, Monday, the 15th day of September, 1924.

By Order of the Board.

MERVYN OFFER,
Comptroller and Secretary.

Montreal, 21st August, 1924.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the fifty-third quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, for the quarter ending August 31st, 1924, on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared payable to shareholders of record the fifteenth day of September, 1924, and that cheques will be mailed on the thirtieth day of September, 1924.

Books not closed.

By order of the Board.

D. A. WHITTAKER,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 2nd, 1924.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sixteenth quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%), for the quarter ending August 31st, 1924, upon the Common Stock of this Company has been declared payable to shareholders of record the fifteenth day of September, 1924, and that cheques for same will be mailed on the thirtieth day of September, 1924.

Books not closed.

By order of the Board.

D. A. WHITTAKER,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 2nd, 1924.

The Wabasso Cotton Company Limited

DIVIDEND No. 27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly Dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1924, payable on the 2nd October, 1924, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th September, 1924.

By Order of the Board.

JAS. R. RITCHIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dominion Textile Company Ltd.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A DIVIDEND of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1924, payable October 15th, to shareholders of record September 30th.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1924, payable October 1st, to shareholders of record September 15th.

By order of the Board.

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Dominion Bank

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1924, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of October, 1924, to shareholders of record of the 20th September, 1924.

By order of the Board.

C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 21st August, 1924.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

Dividend No. 113

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three per cent. (3%) has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this Corporation for the Quarter ending September 30th, 1924, being at the rate of

Twelve Per Cent. Per Annum,

and that the same will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of October, 1924.

The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from Tuesday, the 16th day of September, until Tuesday, the 30th day of September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. G. WATSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, August 26th, 1924.

Provincial Paper Mills Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dividends have been declared by Provincial Paper Mills, Limited, as follows:

Regular Quarterly Dividend, 1¾% on Preferred Stock.

Regular Quarterly Dividend, 1½% on Common Stock.

All payable on October 1st, 1924, to Shareholders of record as at close of business September 15th, 1924.

(Signed) S. F. DUNCAN,
Treasurer.

Southern Canada Power Co. LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 19

A DIVIDEND of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the PREFERRED STOCK OF SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1924, payable October 15th, 1924, to shareholders of record September 30th, 1924.

By order of the Board,

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, August 22nd, 1924.